H 16.

LEN'S

RER?

JUDGE FOR

ly age is sixty.

And had been

be it had become

be of the present

Allen's Restor
and have conthe same only

and the hue

ISPIED THAT

ING LIKE A

THE SECRE
this certainty section.

tainly an

ger of becoming HACHER, Nov. 22, 1866.

nion University,

time last spring meluded to puring meluded to puring which was a constant of the control of the

D. W. CLARK,

llen's Zylobalsa-ing my own and articles manu-tation in recom-

r used. It gives and retains it in

Christian Advo-

and Zylobalsa.
with beneficial
nending them te
eparations.

ian Era,' Boston

o little purpose, of no value. So er and Zylobal-l on me to use

past with good now neither baid

Holiness, Boston

Restorer, found insert from actine growth of the d, we have now can testify to its

gational Church. Vord's Hair Re-

of the Hair Re-of glory' which e of youth. This ording to direc-ve used it with

I regard as an

wn, Orange Co., on my head, and ice. The same IR HAD BE-

CONSTANT.
THE HEAD
HER HAIR
ED UP, AND
ARANCE. We
have full val-

ot, Lancashire,

marvel. After emely gray hair of the wig-like its own natural

ll feel happy in refer to me. hroughout Great

(Pacific street,)

the value and en's, in the most owledge the use

esbyterian Wit-

nothing till see ing opportunity Mrs. S. A. Al-m, I would be

cc. Board of Ed-leay, N. Y., and V. Y. bottle of your se of a relative; nted the falling ing gray to its

hat Mrs. S. A. Zylobalsamun d in her adverincreasing the neerfully recom-ner begin to fail

gray hair soon nsylvania. hair, and causattend to it as n, N. H. eparations, and in this vicinity, ars Missionary

e in aforenamed very unhealthy rticles without

A. Allen's, she
I have derived
S. A. Allen's
samum; I have
nair, but never
convently benefit-

convince, nothin try to sell articl on these; alway

xported in any e lowest priced.
a year; \$1 50

&c., to Mrs.
Depot, No. 365
Mrs.
Straide wrappers,
on bottles—aone
ne by others is
as as a crim isp

GOOD DEEALER.

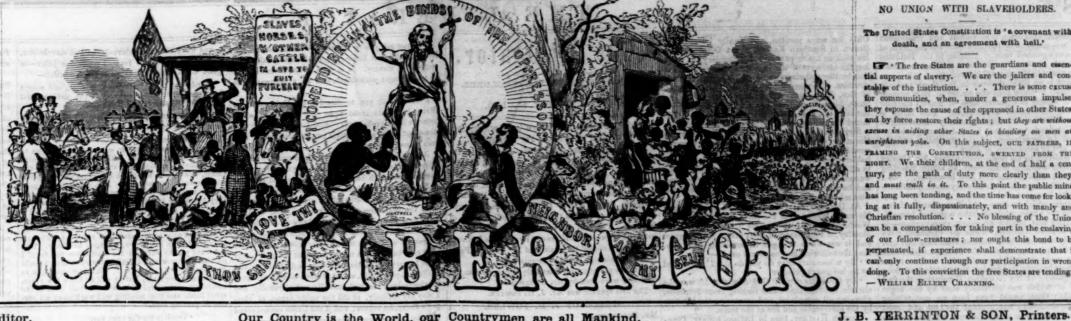
ie in

TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per an

Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN ollers, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters lating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square ined three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Peansylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soceties are authorised to receive subscriptions for Tuz

The following gentlemen constitute the Finanis Committee, but are not responsible for any of the lehts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, EDend Quincy, Edmund Jackson, and WENDELL



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.
- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essen-

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

stable of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our pathers, in

FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEEVED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they,

and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispossionately, and with manly and

Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union

can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong

VOL. XXX. NO. 12.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1526.

# REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

## BLACK REPUBLICAN INTOLERANCE.

The great strike now going on among the ope-tives in the shoe factories in Massachusetts, has rought to light some important developemnts. It hrought to light some important developments. It has shown the hollowness and hypocrisy of Black Republican professions and Black Republican sympathy. It has shown, too, to the working classes, who are their true friends. Almost without exception, the Black Republican journals of New England have espoused the cause of the bosses, and ded the movement of the working men as 'sedinounced the monator and 'rebellious,' On the contrary, the Democratic papers, with a unanimity as remarkable as it is commendable, have, by expressions of sympathy and encouragement, cheered the laborer in the battle for rights which he is waging against the odious tyranny of wealth and power. The insincerity of the claim which Black Republicanism sets up of being the peculiar friend of the oppressed, is abundantly demonstrated by the course oppressed, is which that party has pursued throughout the whole towards this great social movement. Its sympathies are wholly with the ruling classes, it cleaveth in-

because he was bold enough, man enough, and Christian enough, to advocate the cause of the oppressed in their hearing. He had the temerity to bring the grievances of the 'dirty cobblers' between the wind and their nobility, and was sacrificed for his pains. The Boston Traveller, a Black Republisher page, and by consequence, an organ of the paper, and by consequence, an organ of the

In consequence of the active part taken by the er. W. G. Babcock in behalf of the strikers, he has een dismissed from his pastoral office as minister of the Unitarian Church, in South Natick. Yesterday e preached his valedictory discourse. An effort was taken to prevent his occupying the pulpit, and the arish committee sent a constable with orders to arrive a wear when attempted to arrect that the strikers. parsa committee sent a constance with orders to arrest any one who attempted to enter; but the strikers assembled in such force that it was not deemed prudent to interfere, and he went in without molestation, and preached to a larger congregation than has ever met there for twenty-five years.

Thus do the loud-mouthed speakers for 'free thought, tree speech, free labor and free men,' illustrate their professions by their conduct. Sympathy with the masses is forbid, and all expression of it,

by summary punishment, promptly suppressed.

But a day of retribution will come. The working men of Massachusetts, 'dirty' though they be,
and poor and despleed, hold in their hands the destiand poor and despised, note in their hands the desti-nies of the State, and when the proper time comes, they will not be slow to remember either the indig-nities now heaped upon them by their Black Republican rulers, nor the helping hand of sym-pathy now held out to them by their Democratic friends.—St. Louis Bulletin.

one party it is pronounced right, and by another, work as possible, since it is evidently no concern of his to make the moral question of right and wrong the starting-point of his presidential programme. For if right and wrong, slavery and freedom, bo more sham. Free speech will not be tolerated by Black Republicans, when it does not suit their purposs for speech to be free. An instance in point has just occurred. The Rev. W. G. Babcock, a Unitarian clergyman in the town of Natick, has been dismissed by his congregation of wealthy bosses,' because he was bold enough, to advocate the cause of the one.

SELECTIONS.

[Insulation Research and decided from four four flowers of the flowe

preme Court of the United States, both Houses of Congress, the State Judiciary, the State Legislatures, the great political parties, and the vast majority of the people, all agree with the American Anti-Slavery Society in this view of the subject. And the members of that Society, as honest men, decline all political pursuits (which are far dearer to the Americans than to any other people) rather than take office under a Constitution which is, in fact, pro-slavery, however cautiously it is worded.

We helieve that all political efforts against elavery, founded on an anti-slavery rendering of the Constitution, have hitherto come to nothing in the United States, simply because the individuals who

United States, simply because the individuals who hold such views are extremely few, because the facts are against them, and because there is no principle involved in the interpretation of a dead parchment in a sense contrary to the all but universal acceptation of the people. As matters actually exist, the Union and the Constitution are the chief bulwarks of Union and the Constitution are the chief bulwarks of alayery, and are so understood by the great majority, both of abolitionists and slaveholders; nor can we see what practical purpose can be gained by main-taining a contrary opinion.

When our friend the Rev. Samuel J. May was in

When our friend the Rev. Samuel J. May was in Great Britain last year, he was grieved and annoyed by the frequent expression of pro-slavery opinions, particularly in the great centres of commerce and manufactures. This is sorrowful enough, but not surprising. When we learn that 40,000 American visitors annually land in Eogland, and recollect how very small in any given number of Americans is the proportion of earnest, uncompromising abolitionists, we cannot wonder if opinions in defence or palliation of slavery are scattered far and wide by a large proportion of these free and enlightened citizens. We have always regarded such visitors with apprehension. The Eoglish people are, in the main, a truthful people, and the truthful are naturally credulous. Our anti-slavery character is founded far more on sentiment than on principle, and is liable to very rade disturbance from the plausible statements of slaveholders and their abettors, who, in the opinion of Sir George Stephen, are invariably unscrupulous liars. And this need shock nobody as uncharitable; for when people bring themselves to practice and defend such a conglomeration of meanness, cruelty, and abomination as slaveholding. practice and defend such a conglomeration of mean-ness, cruelty, and abomination as slaveholding, lying is a trifting addition. One of the chief claims which the friends of the American slave in this country have upon the confidence and support of the British people, is the necessity that exists for some opposition, however feeble, to the torrent of political and social iniquity which continually flows in upon us from the United States. Under these circumstances, a great responsibility rests upon anti-slavery lecturers, that they shall do their best, in perfect good faith, and apart from all selfsh conanti-slavery lecturers, that they shall do their best, in perfect good faith, and apart from all selfish considerations, to enlighten the British public not merely as to facts connected with American slavery, but as to the real objects and mode of action of the abolitionists; and we therefore deeply regret that Mr. Douglass should make an attempt to discredit the principles and objects of such a body as the American Anti-Slavery Society, whose principles and objects have been maintained for the last quarter of a century by a host of as enlightened and ter of a century by a host of as enlightened and devoted advocates as ever did honor to any cause. All that can be told of the cruelties of slavery, the

The contract of and the transition of the same in the property of the contract of the contract

from monomania to dementia. This latter is characterized as incoherent insanity—according to Dr. Copeland, 'a chronic form of insanity, characterised by impairment of the sensibility and the will, and by incoherence of ideas.'

In addition to his negro-bating ideas, Mr. Greeley

anifests a strange incoherence, an idiotic jumbling ideas, when he says, 'I love humanity,' but I not like negroes.' As he everywhere admits nedo not like negroes.' As he everywhere admits negroes to be a part and parcel of humanity—that humanity which he loves—it follows that he claims to love the whole, while he hates a part of humanity. And this incoherence—nay, extravagance—in ideas is more manifest, when he exclaims, 'We heartily wish no individual of that race had ever ught to America!' This is a wish which only a madman could have uttered. Had no negro ever been brought to America, there could have been no beginning of the American Revolution, the first blood of which was gloriously shed by the negro Attacks; there would have been no maintaining the Bevolutionary war, some of the best and most efficient regiments of which were composed of negroes; there would have been no ultimate triumph to the American arms, for there was not one regi-ment too many in that war on the side of the colonists. There would have been no triumph in the war of 1812, had there been no negroes on board the American fleet; there would have been no sugar trade, no cotton-gin, no forests cleared in the South th-West, no two hundred millions' worth of cotton to export this year from the United States vet a British colony; no slavery discussion, no Missouri Compromise, no New York Tribune, which has waxed fat and great on the negro ques-

tion; no Horsee Greeley!! no—nothing.

To put Horace Greeley's dislikes down in cool, plain English, he dislikes the hegro so thoroughly that he would rather unhinge all the progress and all the history, including himself, of the last century and a half, 'than had the negro brought to America.' Had this thought come from a wretched and Had this thought come from a wretched and aded misanthrope, not burdened with any but moping and sallow melancholy, it would hardly cite remark ; but when it comes from one in th full exercise of a powerful, vigorous, and active in-tellect, it falls with a sudden, strange jar on the ear, which awakes intense solicitude for the sanity

Mr. Greeley seems to feel that his state of mind needs some remedy, although he can only conceive of the barbarous one of hoping the negroes may 'grad-ually, peacefully draw off, and form a community by themselves somewhere toward the equator, or join their brethren in lineage in Africa or the West Indies. The far more eloquent voice and prophetic pen of Henry Clay 'charmed never so wisely,' but they would not budge. Henry Clay's words were sweetened even by professions of like, (and we believe he did like the negroines,) instead of terms of irrepresdid like the negroines.) instead of terms of irrepressible hate; yet he could not succeed, and if he could

We fear Mr. Greeley must be content to let the negro remain in America, at least during his time. He had better, or his friends had better, set themselves to work to conquer his prejudices, at least so far as to subserve the cause of good neighborhood. Let them begin the cure by slow and cautious steps, and they will ultimately succeed. We negroes like clean blankets; let them cause Horace to throw away that dirty blanket of his, which was, when we last saw it, some eight years ago, as filthy as the tub of Greeley, and see that he does not wear one longer than three days. Let them get him a new black overcoat at Devlin's, and let them take him every day down to St. Paul's Church, and have his polished. As he generally has a 'down look, ably this may do more than all the rest to ac his eyes to the most beautiful complexion

with which a human being is endowed.

Having educated his eyes and sense of touch thus far, let them attack his digestion. Even Greeley may be reached through his stomach, far gone as that must be by this time. Take him to a nice ast be by this time. Take him to a nice coadway cellar, and feed him on fat pork and beans ; tell him it is woodcock ; then gradually elerate him to the cuisine of Downing, and lastly of Vandyke, and if he don't show signs of abatement of prejudice — why, he might as well be in the other place already, for there is no hope for him in this.—Anglo-African.

From the Boston Traveller. REMINISCENCES OF STEPHENS AND HAZLETT.

A correspondent who was one of the early settlers in Kansas, furnishes us with the following :] Boston, March 16, 1860.

Editors of the Traveller : AARON C. STEPHENS Was born at Norwich, Connecticut, where his aged parents still reside. 'His age was about twenty-eight. Stephens was one of the finest specimens of manly strength and vigor that I have ever seen. About six feet in height, and finely proportioned, with erect carriage, a quick action and generous soul, he would always be chosen

action and generous soul, he would always be chosen
as a leader in perilous enterprizes. His head was
large, and his voice like a bugle.

His active and daring spirit early induced him to
leave home. At eighteen years of age he joined the
American army, and was employed in the Dragoon rvice. He saw considerable service in New Mexico and the Rocky Mountains, among the Indian tribes. In the spring of 1855, an officer of Stephens' com-pany committed a brutal and unjustifiable assault upon a fellow soldier who was unable to protect self. The injustice fired Stephens, and he struck down his cowardly superior. For this he was brought in chains to Fort Leavenworth, and there confined. Knowing that the result of the court martial would be a sentence of death, Stephens suc-ceeded in freeing himself of his fetters, and breaking He fled to Topeka, and there, assuming the name

of Whipple, took a claim and settled down. The difficulties broke out: Whipple joined the Free State forces; a regiment was raised, composed of Topeka boys, of which Whipple was elected Colonel. His military knowledge, strength, and manufacture of the control o He was one of ess, made him a general favorite. Indees, made aim a general lavorite. He was one of the best drill masters in the Free State ranks. Gen. Lane held him in high esteem. When Gen. Lane left Kansas, in September of '56, disbanding the forces in pursuance of Gov. Geary's proclamation, Stephens (Whipple) commanded his escort, a party

An incident occurred on this march, which shows the education which Kansas has forced her sons through, better than anything else I have heard. Stephens supported what was known as the Free White State doctrine; that is, he was opposed to allowing colored people to reside within the State undaries, either as bond or free. An inhuman icy, having its origin, as Gen. Lane has since said, in the basest prejudices generated by slavery. Our friend was a Black Law Man, par excellence When Gen. Lane was leaving the territory, James Redpath was coming into it, in command of a party of one hundred and twenty northern emigrants. raska, near the Kansas border, a couple of fugi-Nebraska, near the Kansas border, a couple of jugitive slaves came into the emigrant camp. Lane camped near the same night. Hearing of the negroes being under Redpath's protection, Lane's men, nearly all of whom were negro-haters, demanded that they should be returned to bondage, in order that they should be returned to bendage, in order to prove to Missouri that it was not for the slave, but the white man, the people of Kansas were fighting. Stephens was delegated to convey their wish to Redpath. He spent over two hours in endeavoring to urge that gentleman to do this wrong. It is needless to say that he was not successful. The Colonel rode off in high dudgeon, and that night Gen. Lane secretly assisted the fugitives across the Missouri River to lowa. This circumstance is quite in contrast with the rescue of the slaves in Missouri, and the attempts at Harper's Ferry. Yet I have no doubt that Stephens was equally as honest then, doubt that Stephens was equally as honest then, though not so high up on the plane of progress, as when he but a few hours since stood on a Virginia

In the fall of '57, Stephens left Topeka, with nine the fall of of, Stephens lett Topeks, with nine others, and in company with John Brown, for Springdale, Cedar Co., Iowa, where the company studied military science and drilled under Stephens.

This is a Quaker settlement.

After the Chatham (Canada) Convention, in

which he took a prominent part, Stephens went to

Ohio for some months, and finally joined Capt. Brown in Southern Kansas, about October, 1858. He took an active part with Montgomery, in resisting the attempts of the Democracy to drive out and murder the anti-slavery men of Linn and Bourbon counties. He was one of the foremost in the rescue of Ben. Rice from unjust imprisonment in Fort Scott, himself and Kagi being with Montgomery at the head of the storming party of twenty men, who seized the building wherein Rice was confined.

Stephens led one party, while Capt. Brown led the other, on the night when eleven slaves were rescued from Missouri bondage. David Cruse, a slaveholder, resisting the emancipators, was shot down,

by an indignant prisoner.

By the authority of God Almighty! was the electric response that came ringing from Stephens, silencing all complaint, and overawing the listeners

SPEECH OF J. H. FOWLER.

the earnestness and fire of the tones.

ALBERT HAZLETT, born in Indiana county, Penn-ALBERT HAZLETT, born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, was about twenty-four years of age at the time of his martyrdom. He came to Kansas in the America have been offered up to appease the mad-Spring of '57, and settled in Bourbon county. He soon became enlisted with Montgomery in the dened slave-god of the nation.

America have been offered up to appease the maddened slave-god of the nation.

The alter erected by Washington and the fathers of our country, in '87, and upon which they then immolated more than half a million human victims, now smokes with a new offering, and all our hands

In the winter of '58—'59, after the rescue of the Missouri slaves, Kagi was in command in the South. Hazlett was an officer under him. He displayed the utmost coolness and daring on several occasions—among others, repelling with ten men a force of 80, acting as a pretended U. S. Marshal's posse, retreating successfully over bad ground. Hazlett was next to Stephens in comand at the Ferry, and it was probably a bullet from his Sharpe's rifle which Turner.

THE WORD 'WHITE' IN THE MILITIA LAWS.

age of whites with blacks, the prohibition of colored schools, the passage of the personal liberty bill, the removal of Judge Loring, and other acts, and said that this tendency would not stop now. Sooner or later, next year if not this, the Legislature would try preduces—in addition to the regular allow. who expressly stated in reply to a question put to him in the convention which framed the Constitution, that the clause giving Congress power of organizing arming and disciplining the militia' meant, simply, the arming and disciplining the militia, apportioning the officers and men, etc., thereby excluding the theory of the Supreme Court, that enrol-work or creation of the militia is a part of the proord 'white' also.

Mr. Putnam of Danvers briefly opposed the bill, and concluded his remarks by a personal explanation in reply to some remarks by Mr. Kimball.

On motion of Mr. Rice of Worcester, it was ordered that the vote be taken at half-past three are those here to-night who are branded as traitors, because they love liberty—who are outlaw-

ple of the party,

progress of the age.

Mr. Ryder of New Bedford said that his only liberately tramples down self-evident truth, and disreturned the Whig party, and he believed they were bound to destroy the Republican party. And this is the first blow. The present law has stood 80 poorest innocent man in it, and by defending his

years, and he hoped it would not be altered. Mr. Kimball of Boston stated the facts connected with his action on this subject at the late sesabout the red men or yellow men. It is the prejudice against the 'nigger,' at the bottom of which is slavery, which excites all this opposition. South Carolina and other Southern States may do as they please, and the gentleman from Dorchester has shown that they do not follow the U.S. law; but lature, by means of a bogus opinion of the Supreme of politics. We are fast approaching the condition of

Banks' chance for the Presidency rested in the result of this vote. He proceeded to congratulate the Republicans on the progress they are making, Mr. Seward having in his late speech made some They tell us a dissolution of this slave-sustaining proceeded to reply to the arguments of the gentleman from Dorchester, that the militia was a national, and not a State institution. In this connection, he quoted from Luther Martin, an opponent of the adoption of the Constitution, who objected to the relative of the Constitution, relative to the initia, because it was designed to take from the lates the control of the militia. He also cited he speeches in the Constitutional Convention of [853], as evidence of the opinion of leading men position to the wishes of the friends of State-lights. Objection has been made, that the judges f the Supreme Court were not asked the precise uestion before us. If not, why have not gentlemen ramed other questions? Because the friends of the ill know that in whatever shape the question is ut, the result will be the same. Mr. Itale also cummented upon the convention which had been greatness at the expense of human greatness at the greatness at the greatness at the expense of human greatness at the greatness at ommented upon the opposition which had been adde by the friends of the bill to the order offered y Mr. Dyke, of Stoneham, for the printing of the pinion of the Judges of the Court.

a third reading by a vote of 102 to 97.

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, MARCH 23, 1860.

EXECUTION OF STEVENS AND HAZLETT. PUBLIC MEETING IN BOSTON.

cued from Missouri bondage. David Cruse, a slave-holder, resisting the emancipators, was shot down, in all probability, by Stephens' hand. He had been warned that such would be his fate, if he resisted, and he met it. Stephens was with Capt Brown in that celebrated exodus from Missouri to Canda.

At Harper's Ferry he was second in command. He was in command of the party that arrested Col. Washington and others. He had command, on Monday, of the ground in front of the Arsenal gate, and it was while engaged in arresting workmen, that the following language was used:

'By whose authority do you do this?' was asked by an indignant prisoner. In accordance with public notice, a meeting of the

SPEECHO OF J. H. FOWLER.

rifle which tion, bound the victims, and held them for her to bullet from his Sharpe's rifle which tion, bound the victims, and held them for her to Furner. The latter was in the act of strike the fatal blow. And for what has this been aising his rifle, when a shot from the emancipators done? For what are these worse than heathen cerid him low.

Hazlett was tall and slender, of nervous sanguine it our speciation of the Golden Rule? Is it loving nperament, lithe and active, with small and sharp our neighbors fallen among thieves? Is it demanded He was always esteemed among his comrades as an increase, upright man, a social companion, and possessed an intelligent mind.

R. J. Hinton. upon our coin, demand this as tribute?

No! It is demanded by the Moloch of Slavery to whom we have consecrated a race, and daily sacrifice In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, a seventh of our sons and daughters. This god, whom we have chosen as our tutelary deity, has been insulted and enraged by a bold effort to wrench from Mr. Pierce of Dorchester referred to the pro-press of liberal opinions in this State, as indicated by the repeal of the laws forbidding the intermarri-man victims perpetually held out to him. And this

try produces—in addition to the regular allow-san act like this. Mr. Pierce proceeded to state historical facts relative to the constitutional ovision on this subject, quoting from Rufus King, ed so few of these extra offerings, it is because the to be here to-night is, that we are not good enough ment or creation of the militia is a part of the process of organizing it. He then examined the militia have showing that the militia is a State institution, and under our own control. He proceeded to cite the laws of the various States, showing that the law you. And, as commercial Boston might not love the laws of the various States, snowing that the law of 1792 had been violated in many particulars by you less, would she not love money more? Were nearly all of them. Every State acts upon the theory that the militia is a State institution, and proton? Let Sims and Burns answer. I say, if we vides for the enrolment of such persons as it pleases.

Missouri, which has no law on the subject of enrol-Missouri, which has no law on the subject of eurolment, is the only State which obeys the law of Congress, and Missouri obeys it by doing nothing. The law of 1792 is a dead letter. Massachusetts has never obeyed it. She has already struck out the qualification 'free,' and she should strike out the word 'white' also. Mr. Putnam of Danvers briefly opposed the bill, more determined to crush the lovers of liberty, than

Mr. Eldridge of Canton said that he would not ed in half this country, because they practise the Mr Ei- such a government?

Socrates said to the Athenian court which conquestion, quoting, to support his views, demned him for disregarding wicked laws of his counstice Marshall and Mr. Webster's Richtry, 'Though I should die many times, I will obey mond speech. He disclaimed personal or political feeling on this subject, but should support this measure because it is right, and in harmony with the other way so well serve the State as by so doing.

motive in entering the Republican party was to help to stop the spread of slavery. But what do we have now? The Free Soilers at Philadelphia over-

natural rights, ought to fall. It will fall, or every true man in it will fall.

A tyrannical government and a true man are in on. He believed retaining the word 'white' was arboring an invidious distinction, and it ought to estruck out. He did not know as the colored men them. One or the other must inevitably do down. be struck out. He did not know as the colored men be struck out. He did not know as the colored men be struck out. He did not know as the colored men be struck out. He did not know as the colored men be struck out. He did not know as the colored men be struck out. He did not know as the colored men be struck out. He did not know as the colored men be struck out. He did not know as the colored men be struck out. He did not know as the colored men be struck out. He did not know as the colored men be struck out. He did not know as the colored men be struck out. He did not know as the colored men be struck out. He did not know as the colored men be struck out. The Union-savers, at the expense of justice and that when we move to strike out this word, we hear nothing but 'nigger' '? We hear nothing inseparable; they go out of the nation together.

The union-savers, at the expense of justice and the colored companies; but how is it. The Union-savers, at the expense of justice and the colored companies; but how is it. The union-savers, at the expense of justice and the colored companies; but how is it. The union-savers, at the expense of justice and the colored companies; the colored companies is the colored companies.

But these noble men went out one way, and Daniel ter has Webster and Wm. H. Seward went out another way. Our shallow soil bears but few men. Most of the moment we move, there is a great excitement.

We are told that this is an attack upon the Governor. On the contrary, it is an attack on the Legisthey can neither bear the sun of truth, nor the guano Mr. Ordway, of Bradford, said he thought Gov. Shall we sit quietly, and see liberty, justice, and all Shall we sit quietly, and see liberty, justice, and all

progress towards adopting democratic principles.

Mr. Hale, of Boston, after expressing regret that he had not made better preparations for the debate, be had not made better preparations for the debate, be had not made better preparations for the debate. upon the rights of men- this most oppressive do-

Shall we listen to the voice of tyrants, warning u ption of the Constitution, who objected to this against despotism—to the voice of pirates and robbers, feature of the Constitution, relative to the warning us against civil war and anarchy? If despot-He also cited ism must exist, what matters it whether it be exercised by one man, or by a majority? If we must be n a nation of tyrants and slaves, may we not as well f all parties that the militia is a national institu-ion, made so by the framers of the Constitution, in

we seek a commercial Union at the expense of right-eousness, which makes unity impossible? Are we willing to sacrifice a seventh of our population to

pinion of the Judges of the Court.

Mr. Haskell, of Ipswich, said that the Supreme ourt has distinctly declared that this law is unstitutional. He also declared the law to be seedingly unwise, and of no benefit whatever to militia and to the Republisan party.

The hour assigned for taking the vote having arrived, the roll was called, and the bill was ordered to the roll was called, and the bill was ordered to the roll was called, and the bill was ordered to the roll was called, and the bill was ordered to the roll was called, and the bill was ordered to the roll was called, and the bill was ordered to the roll was called, and the bill was ordered to the roll was called, and the bill was ordered to the roll was called, and the bill was ordered to the roll was called, and the roll was called to despotic masters, and for political success? Are you The bill has passed through all its stages, (not- sunk so low as not to despise the party mean enough ithstanding the most strenuous efforts to defeat it,) for this? Shell we continue to be the tools of petty id now only waits the signature of Gov. Banks to tyrants, and meanly share their guilt, for the sake of come authoritative. Should he again veto it, the this infamous union with them, and for political sucople will settle scores with him hereafter. premacy in such a detestable government?

less you think it binds you to the recognition and we have yet learned to love—I mean, the jailer—as support of slavery. If it does, trample and defy it 'good Capt. Avis,' and closes in these words:—

States, but I do insist upon the dissolution of all union with slaveholders. And I demand that you more remarkably the heroic spirit of this young man: come out from all political parties pledged to sus- Mr DEAR FRIENDS:

this, let it go down. Yes-trample under your feet. and strike down every parchment law and every form and strike down every parchment law and every form of government with which tyrants would frighten you from this noble work, or obstruct you in it. Remember that 'resistance to tyrants is obedience to God.'

Remember me most kindly to all inquiring friends. I should like to hear from you if you have time. Yours, in the bonds of love, and for justice to all mankind, through all eternity, A. D. STEVENS.'

If they brand you as traitor, accept it, and know that history honors only those who wear that title when tyranny reigns. The martyrs of Harper's sweetest and purest utterances of our Saxon tongue. Ferry have made treason a synonym of philanthropy, The heart and hand that framed them are still to-day and raised the gallows to the dignity of the cross. Bear the one to the other, if need be, knowing that Did I say State? No! I prefer Mr. Phillips's defiit is enough for the disciple that he be as his lord, nition, and call it 'Piracy.' Aaron D. Stevenschind government. It is time they were unmasked. Slavery is murder! Slavery is organized insurrect At Harper's Ferry, there is a rent in this covering. against humanity! He who resists it—seeks its over len livery fall off. Teach William H. Seward that them. Alas for Virginia! alas for the nation! there is no justice beneath such damnable law.

nd a man's foes shall be those of his own household;

REMARKS OF DR. DOY. Dr. John Dov, of Kansas, (who was rescued from Aaron D. Stevens went from the Territory Mr. Eldridge of Canton said that he would not embitter the controversy by any personal allusions or reflections. He regarded the suggestion of the gentleman from Lawrence (Mr. Parsons) that if the bill should pass, it would be vetoed, as one of the most impertinent suggestions ever presented here. That gentleman fears that we shall do somethere. That gentleman fears that we shall do somethere. That gentleman fears that we shall do something to hazard the success of the Republican party. To avoid this he would violate the very first principle of the party, the couplity of men. Mr. Elections. He regarded the suggestion of the gentleman from Lawrence (Mr. Parsons) that if the country, because they practise the gratitude be awarded to those who should interpose by force to deliver those enslaved Americans from their bondage? Such ought to be the feelings cherished for John Brown and his associates, according to the letter and spirit of the Golden Rule. Dr. Doy briefly referred to his imprisonment in Missouri, and a leading politician, a man who now seeks from gratitude be awarded to those who should interpose by force to deliver those enslaved Americans from their bondage? Such ought to be the feelings cherished for John Brown and his associates, according to the letter and spirit of the Golden Rule. Dr. Doy briefly referred to his imprisonment in Missouri, and all the facts pertaining to it would be found in the problem. The problem of the Republican party of Kansas, the office by force to deliver those enslaved Americans from their bondage? Such ought to be the feelings cheristic by force to deliver those enslaved Americans from their bondage? Such ought to be the feelings cheristic by force to deliver those enslaved Americans from their bondage? Such ought to be the feelings cheristic by force to deliver those enslaved Americans from their bondage? Such ought to be the feelings cheristic by force to deliver those enslaved to those who should interpose to the such as a case, would not unbounded admiration and gra in his published negrative

> R. J. HINTON, of Kansas, next addressed the audience in an enthusiastic manner, as follows :---SPEECH OF R. J. HINTON, OF KANSAS, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :

> I hold in my hand some letters from my noble friend, Aaron D. Stevens, now, by the mercy of Virginia, in a better world. I do not know that I can etter preface what remarks I may make than by reading these letters. They will show, in the manls yet tender spirit they breathe, that this heroic young nan was no unworthy companion of John Brown in his glorious enterprise. The first was written to friends in Ohio, and is, indeed, a remarkable production, when the facts are taken into consideration. It dated the 17th of December, 1859, and thus, you will perceive, was written one day after the executi of his comrades, Cook, Coppic, Copeland, and Shields

Green. It reads :--CHARLESTOWN, Va., Dec. 17, 1859.

'Charlestown, Va., Dec. 17, 1859.
'Dear Friends:
'With deep feelings of love, I sit to write you a few lines, hoping they will find you yet living, and in good health. I suppose you have heard all about the sad affair at Harper's Ferry. It appears that I am the only one now left, and I expect to follow them ere long to that brighter world where we shall again meet; and what joy it will be to meet with those who have suffered and died for the human family! I was pretty badly shot-up at the Ferry, receiving six wounds—two in my head, two in my breast, one in my face, and one through my left arm. Three of them were slight, and three of them pretty severe, but I am well now as ever, except my face. One side of it is paralyzed, and my lower jaw, the loss of which is hard—so that I cannot grind up my food very fine.

I feel very cheerful and happy. Of course, it is rather disagreeable to be confined to so narrow limits and wear chains, but I forget all about it when thinking how many are suffering so much more than this. At times, my heart feels like bursting with sorrow for the crimes and antiques of the human fearly and it that attempted to maintain justice and establish free. times, my heart feels like bursting with sorrow for the crimes and sufferings of the human family, and if I could help wash away that suffering, I would give ten thousand lives, if I had them to give. Four of the men passed off yesterday to the apirit land, through the mercy of Virginia. They were cheerful, and met their fate like men. Capt. Brown was as cheerful on the morning of his expansion as each Yours, for the good of all,

And this is the noble soul of which slavery has robbed the earth!

The next is dated Dec. 27th. After alluding to How long, American, to Mrs. Spring, who visited Capt. Brown and of you? How long shall your name be a hiss in the the others, Stevens writes, speaking of his faith in mouth of the nations, and your boast a scorn on the

'As for converting the Virginians to Spiritualism, 'As for converting the Verginians to Spiritualism, I give up in despair, for it says, 'Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you,' and the shoe is norance. Kanass and Harper's Ferry have taught the too tight. There are some good men here, but the curse of slavery has killed or blurred the most noble part of their souls. Oh how I wish they could look through the eyes of my soul, and see the evils of oppression! I know it would make them sick to look at it. We must live and learn. It was little we thought, and lêth of December, and of that which has passed the 16th October 1885; of the martyrdom of the 2d and 16th of December, and of that which has passed when we saw each other last, that I should be in a Virginia prison for treason, murder, &c., but such is life. I am as cheerful and contented as you could expect—ready to meet any thing that comes. It is true

I do not ask you to destroy the Constitution, un- to one who, though a slave-dealer and slaveholder,

as a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.'

Good bye! God bless you and yours, and accept the love of one whose country is the universe, and I do not ask you to dissolve the Union of these whose countrymen are all mankind.'

come out from all political parties pledged to sustain slavery everywhere.

As you love the soil of your whole country and all its people of every condition, I exhort you to resist that government which has polluted the one, and enslaved and corrupted the other. Let us plant ourselves upon those self-evident truths which separated our fathers from the despotism of their country, and with the same devotion and energy let us throw off this despotism of our country—'a despotism, one hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that which they rose in rebellion to oppose.' Let us insist boldly upon Liberty and Justice, morally, as do Garrison and Phillips,—physically, as did Warrea and Washington for themselves, and both morally and physically, and I may say divinely, as did the noble heroes of Harper's Ferry, for others; and if the Union cannot stand this, let it go down. Yes—trample under your feet,

"Truth is for the open ear,
Hush and listen! hark and hear!"

aw and government have too long shielded tyranny noble, heroic and manly-has been hung, and for and despotism. The tyrant always comes clothed what? Insurrection? No! For obeying the worthiin the authority of law. The despot always stands est impulses of the human soul. Slavery is robbery! Look through, and behold the hideous form! If the throw, does but obey the Divine law, and performs rent is not large enough for the nation to look through his duty to man. Such did Stevens and Hazlett, and to see the despot, strike again, and again, till the sto- Virginia has nought but a prison and a scaffold for

What we want is, equal liberty for all—impartial usince to all. Until these come, let there be agitation—if need be, war; yes, war and death before another and leave the search of the I knew Aaron D. Stevens. He was in the flower iniquity and slavery. 'Is life so dear or peace so specimen of a man, with generous impulses, a heart throbbing with love to humanity, and a mind alive to injustice and wrong. All his life long he resisted slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God!' I know not what may be your preference; but, 'as for me, give me liberty, or give me death'; and what I ask for myself, I denand for others. The great Model of Christianity said, 'I came not to send peace on the earth, but a sword. I came to set a man at variance with his father, and the daughter against her mother, and a man's foes shall be those of his own household; by wild yells of fiendish triumph, grind his teeth but he that loveth father or mother or son or daughter more than me is not worthy of me; and inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto remembered by our Western freemen. Why was the These are the words of the martyrs of Harper's midnight sky lurid? Why the air startled? For Sla-Ferry and of the Martyr of Calvary. Whose hath ears to hear, let him hear. poc, and the others, immortal ones, who have faller for the victory at Harper's Ferry.

Missouri jail, having been abducted from that Terri- John Brown in 1857, and came back with him in 1858. tory by a band of kidnappers,) next took the platform, He took an active part in the defence of Southern nd was warmly applauded. He said that, in view of Kansas, and was an able assistant of that other lionthe fresh tragedy which had taken place that day in hearted man, James Montgomery. On one occasion, Charlestown, Virginia, a heavy cloud was upon his a dough-face sheriff gathered a posse of two hundred spirit, and he did not feel like uttering a word. He ruffians to arrest Stevens and four companions—and proceeded, however, to make some very stirring re-narks, and spoke in the highest terms of Stevens, had—not interfered with or molested any man—but whom he personally knew. He would submit to the assumed the right guaranteed every citizen under the audience whether John Brown and his brave com- Constitution, that of bearing arms, and prepared panions at Harper's Ferry were justified in their to defend themselves. The posse advanced to withcourse, or not, by supposing that the Esquimaux and Greenlanders had entered into an alliance to hold in then Kagi and Stevens came out to meet the sheriff slavery, by law and constitution, such American citi- and his advisers. This officer presented no process zens as they might be able to get within their grasp.

In such a case, would not unbounded admiration and gratitude be awarded to those who should interpose the hands of the Republican party of Kansas, the office

bling posse. There was no fight.

Said one to Stevens, on that memorable Monday morning, at the Arsenal gate, 'By whose authority do you this?' 'By the authority of God Almighty!' was the prompt response.

These are the men Virginia hangs. Woe unto the system by which it is brought about!

4 They are gone ! Freedom's strong ones, young and hoary! Beautiful in faith! And her first dawn-blush of glory Gilds their camp of death!
There they lie in shrouds of blood; Murder'd, where for right they stood-Murder'd, Christ-like

They are gone,
And 'tis good to die up-giving
Valor's vengeful breath!
To make heroes of the living:
Thus divine is death!
One by one, dear hearts, they've left us,
Yet Home heth not all benefit we. Yet Hope hath not all bereft us: Still we man the breach they cleft us. They are here! With us in the march of time. Beating at our side!

Let us live their lives sublime,
Die as they have died!

Wait! these martyrs yet shall come, Myriad-fold, from their heart-tomb,

In the tyrant's day of doom ! '

How long shall these things be? How long shall our best and bravest be sacrificed to this crime? Saat crificed not in the heat of the contest-not in the fire One side of battle-not in the flame of passion, has Virginia it is paralyzed, and my lower jaw, the loss of which hung Aaron D. Stevens and Albert Hazlett. Oh, no you allow this crime to exist, which makes of every A. D. STEVENS. ninth woman a prostitute, and a chattel of every seventh individual in the nation? In the Prussian King's palace at Potsdam hangs a large painting, representing a slave sale in one of our Sout it are written these words: 'Liberty in America!' some business matters, and referring in the kindest How long. Americans, shall this fearful satire be true

The way has been pointed out. Do not plead iggot old enough to see how to live.'

One in 1859. If it was right for me to go to Kansas at Perth Amboy, N. J., where appropriate function when the relates mostly to business affairs, but has an allusion show much more is it incumbent on me to fight bodies were committed to the earth. swhile, for I have just to Kansas an anti-slavery man; and that I left no less

for the slave himself! I am ready whenever I am strike a blow.

There is work to be done for you who believe in political action, as well as for you who believe in John Brown. Come from out of the miserable expediencing of Republicanism, and vote for the men and principles of Freedom, wherein lay the strength of Wm. H. of Freedom, whether around him the earnestness and enthusiasm of young hearts? Because that he was thought to be true to freedom. Yet the syren song of ambition is wooing even him from his love. Sens. tor Seward seems in his late speech to have shelved the 'irrepressible conflict.' Like Banquo's ghost, it will not be laid. 'Murder will out.' Seward wanta to retreat, or stand still : - he must submit to crushed.

Anti-slavery men, you who believe in action action of the ballot-box as well as of the sword-it is time you were up and doing. Corrupt leaders are endeavoring to barter away your birth-right for a mess of pottage. Let us to-night, with all its sacred memories stirring around us, vow to dedicate ourselves anew to action. The contest is deepening; there is action in the political arena, and the time has come when we should fling out a new banner, writing thereon; The Abolition of Slavery-under the or over the Constitution; through the Union or out of the Union. Its abolition by all means and through every agency. Marshalled under this banner, we can exert a moral force through the ballot-box never felt before. Are you for action ? Answer in deeds

Rev. J. SELLA MARTIN, of Boston, followed M. Hinton in a very eloquent and stirring speech, which we regret our inability to lay before our readers. It was warmly applauded.

Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, on being loudly called for, said that the remarks he might have felt disposed to make had been anticipated by Mr. Hinton. Besides, he wished to hear the gallant leader in the rescue of Dr. Doy, Joseph Gardner, and was sure the audience would be gratified to he him take the platform.

Mr. GARDNER, (who is upwards of six feet and two nches high, and 'every inch a man,') on coming forward, was received with the greatest applause,

REMARKS OF JOSEPH GARDNER. Mr. Gardner said that this was the proudest, and et the saddest moment of his life. He felt proud meet so many good friends here in Boston-fri not only to himself, but the great cause of human freedom. It was sail to think of the fate of those rave young men, who, prompted by no other feeling than that of a desire to elevate the down-trold and oppressed, had this day felt the trembling power Virginia's merciless hand.

It would be needless for him, even if he had the ability, to add anything to what had already been said by those who had preceded him. He did not feel that this was a time for long-drawn metaphysica arguments. He wanted something practical. He felt out of his place upon the rostrum; he would feel much more at home on the prairies of Kansas, He no longer had any faith in the potency of moral suasion, as applied to the institution of slavery. His xperience in the land of squatter sovereigns had convinced him that the revolver is much more potent and convincing to the tyrant than the Sermon on the Mount. He could not help admiring the manner in which Cassius M. Clay addressed himself to a Kentucky audience. Placing the Bible in front, th Constitution on the one hand, and the revolver on the other, he says, 'I have this for the Christian-this for the politician-and THIS for him who can understand and appreciate nothing else.' It is in this way that he is enabled to command the respect and attention of Kentucky audience, and deal out blows that make

the peculiar institution fairly tremble at his pres It has been said by one of the speakers on this ccasion, in the language of Patrick Henry, 'Give e liberty, or give me death.' That was all well enough in its way; but, under the benign influences Squatter Sovereignty, we had been compelled to revise and improve that patriotic sentiment. The Kansas edition reads, 'Give me liberty, or I will give you denth.' Acting upon this principle, Kansas stands to-day redeemed, the brighest gem in the crown of Liberty; yea, the pride of the whole civilized

Kansas is now, for the third and last time, knocking at the door of the Union, and asking for admission. If this request be granted, all right; if not, session of Congress is over. The programme t will be to dismiss our federal appointees, start an independent government, and annex the United States Kansas, as soon as they will abolish slavery, and ask for such a favor.

It is a proud satisfaction to know that everything that could be done, has been done to save those noble young men, who have this day laid down their lives in behalf of the slave. Not only at the bar of Virginia has every effort, possible, been made, but the whole ground has been thoroughly looked over with reference to a rescue of the prisoners. The season of the year and the geography of the country were against the enterprise.

John Brown is gone; but, as long as slavery lasts, there will be men to fill his place. The idea that the Slave Power adds to its security by its course towards him and his followers, is the greatest mistake of the age. Who is to take the place of the hero of Osawatomie? We have ir. Kansas the hero of Fort Scott, who, in December, 1858, rescued a prisoner, unjust held, guilty of no crime, only devotion to freedom, in the face of an armed body numbering ten to one. He, too, it was, who taught the United States troops that the 'stars and stripes' offered no protect when they were engaged in the unholy work of hunting down, at the instigation of the Slave Power, the freemen of Kansas. That man is JAMES MONTGONEEY, who, in all his labors in southern Kansas, never lost a

But he is not our only hope; we have them every hill-top, in every glen, on all sides. So long as men attempt to tyrannize over their fellow men, to trample under foot all these God-given rights of humanity, just so long will we have our heroes of Bunker Hill, of Lexington, of Osawatomie, of Fort Scott, of Wakarusa, and of St. Joseph.

All the speakers were frequently and enthusiastically applauded, especially in their strongest ut-terances. It was a meeting long to be remembered.

THE EXECUTION OF STEVENS AND HAZLETT. The Charlestown Jeffersonian furnishes details of the execution of Stevens and Hazlett, on Friday last, and expresses the hope that the four survivors of the Brown party may not be brought to trial, as it is the desire of the county that no more blood may be shed, and that the county seat shall not be made the theatre of another excitement. Mrs. Pearce, a sister of Stevens, and a Miss Gibson of Ohio, to whom he was engaged to be married, were present up to the day preceding the execution, and the whole party, together with Hazlett and his brother, took a moun ful parting breakfast in the corridor of the jail of that morning. There appears to have been no fears of a rescue, but the execution was attended by eight companies of military, and an immense throng spectators was in attendance. The prisoners walked to the scaffold, and maintained until the last an easy and unconcerned air. Both seemed perfectly indifferent, and neither gave any signs of fear. There were no religious exercises, the prisoners declining all offers from the clergy. The bodies were placed in coffins, and forwarded to the residence of Marcus Spring. services were held on Sunday morning, when the

MARC LETTER F of emancipation repeatedly destr journal (The Fi nuisance, and w

secure a prompt the part of his North. Of cou views of the imp Mr DEAR FRIE I send you a cutions. I will it in the Liberal and other anti-s

upon with unre lence in proport Non-resistant coat to him who to transgressors heart. I have friend Garrison spected or feare tempt. I have family and me remaining prop weary with fati I have sued th get a fair rem

property because and when I see more, and take creased by this some able friend more, to tyrante son until death mitting to oppro be free men u make them afr oligarchy have o stroyed the spir unprepared and our shot-guns, quiet, at a rest infernal pro-slav can they again ington, Kentuck master here, J. against me, and When my pa be better known Your friend

THE R It appears th were quite corre itizens would b their party. The the certain alter who would not storm, and now consolation of r member of the l of his rights as consistency, pai his liberty and s the Republican his protection. Nemesis, that t the Constitution anticipation tha which they be things inviolate. stitution in their and their party have helped to rights by that v Power (which t benefits of the 1

ately allowed to Rudiger found promise with a promiser. · Cold horr Her hear When Rud And crie A deep se

And Rudi Then Marg And round Her trep And with " Now help Then from

And loud

Two gia

The hug Adown We shall see have the assur out an effort f customary cam; ary protestation upon the person spectable Dails Mr. Hyatt as t tiser says, (201 be lying in jail

ticular question

public interest

DEAR MR. ( in asking you letter, from o Barnstable cou the person of seems to be guiding light forth first in the nized and ac its real chara million degrade among the 2 Orthodox Cl sent, placing level of re equally bets of the chu scorning an

then may th quarter of the arousing say joyfully, H 23.

to have shelved nquo's ghost, it Seward wants t submit to be of the sword-it rrupt leaders are -right for a mess its sacred memoe ourselves anew there is action has come when riting thereon: the Constitution the Union or out

newer in deeds! m, followed Mr. ng speech, which our readers. It reester, on being marks he might en anticipated by

cans and through

this banner, we

ballot-box never

hear the gallant OSEPH GARDNER, gratified to have six feet and two nan,') on coming est applause. ARDNER.

He felt proud Boston-friends cause of human no other feeling he down-trodde trembling power en if he had the

nad already been im. He did not wn metaphysical g practical, He of Kansas. He otency of moral of slavery. His rereigns had conich more potent e Sermon on the g the manner in imself to a Ken-le in front, the e revolver on the can understand in this way that and attention of blows that make at his presence. k Henry, 'Give nat was all well benign influences en compelled to sentiment. The ty, or I will give rinciple, Kansas gem in the crown

last time, knocksking for admisill right; if not, on as the present programme then lees, start an inhe United States deah slavery, and that everything save those noble down their lives the bar of Vir made, but the looked over with . The sesson of e country were

whole civilized

as slavery lasts, 'he idea that the s course towards at mistake of the he hero of Osaero of Fort Scott, risoner, unjustly on to freedom, in ing ten to one. d no protection ly work of hunt-slave Power, the ES MONTGOMERY, usus, never lost a

sides. So long r fellow-men, to en rights of huheroes of Bun-e, of Fort Scott, y and enthusi-

ir strongest ut-HARLETT. The tails of the exeriday last, and

urvivors of the trial, as it is the od may be shed, t be made the Pearce, a sister esent up to the he whole party, took a mournre been no fears tended by eight ense throng of prisoners walked the last an easy erfectly indiffer-

There were no Marcus Spring.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM S. BAILEY. acipation in Kentucky, whose press has been tedly destroyed by mobocratic violence, whose isance, and whose life is now seriously threatened. gends us the following letter, which we trust will care a prompt and generous pecuniary response or the part of his many sympathizing friends at the North. Of course, we do not agree with him in his

riews of the impotency of peace principles. NEWPORT, (Ky.,) March 13, 1860.

Mr Dear Friend Garrison:
I send you a Cincinnati Commercial newspaper by this mail, containing a notice of some of my persecations. I will thank you to say something about in the Liberator. Since Messrs. Fee, Rogers, Davis and other anti-slavery men have left the State, and at the mere bidding of slaveholders, I have been set upon with unrelenting ferocity, increasing in insolence in proportion to the timidity they create.

stance, doing good for evil, giving your to him who takes your cloak, and showing mercy transgressors, will never humanize a slaveholder's heart. I have tried all these, and must grasp the rife to meet the savage foe. I am sorry to do this, friend Garrison, but the deadly weapon is alone respected or feared by them: law is treated with contempt. I have some friends with me who assist my family and me to watch, night and day, to protect our remaining property and our lives, and we are all weary with fatigue.

I have sued the mobites in Cincinnati, and hope to

get a fair remuneration for my loss. This suit has made them raving with malice. They destroy my property because I advocate freedom in Kentucky, when I seek redress, they threaten to destroy more, and take my life. My expenses are much increased by this tirade of persecution, and I do hope some able friends will aid me now. I shall yield no nore, to tyrants, but shall defend my cause and person until death. Liberty can never be won by submitting to oppressors. Our firmness shall bring back he exiles ordered away by usurpers, and they shall be free men upon Kentucky soil: no tyrant shall make them afraid. And although the slaveholding eligarchy have destroyed my press, they have not degroved the spirit of freedom. They were an organized band of house-breakers and sackers, and we were unprepared and unaware of such an attempt. Now, our shot-guns, pistols and rifles keep them, if not quiet, at a respectful distance. But we want aid, and should have it very soon. Friend Garrison, the fernal pro-slavery mobites cannot drive me out, nor can they again destroy my press.

Persons writing to me will please direct to 'Cov-

oton, Kentucky,' instead of Newport, as the postmaster here, J. Q. A. Foster, is a leading mobite against me, and I have no confidence in his integrity. When my paper is started again, these mobites will he better known.

Your friend and ever faithful, WILLIAM S. BAILEY.

THE REEDS AND THE OAK. It appears that Dr. Howe and John A. Andrew were quite correct in assuming that their rights as their party. They judged it needful to bend, to avoid the certain alternative of being broken. Mr. Hyatt, who would not bend, has been prostrated by the storm, and now lies in prison. He has, however, the consolation of reflecting that he has done all that a member of the Republican party could do, in defence of his rights as a citizen. He has, with pertinacious onsistency, paid the Constitution the compliment of uming that its provisions are sufficient to preserve his liberty and secure his rights, and he has also paid the Republican party the compliment of assuming that they will see those provisions put in force for his protection. It is a note-worthy and instructive Nemesis, that these men, who have been shouting for the Constitution and the Union, and rejoicing in the anticipation that the powerful and growing party to which they belong would keep these two precious things inviolate, now find the provisions of that Constitution in their behalf nullified by that very Unionand their party kept from acting in defence of their have helped to form-and the tyranny of the Slave rights by that very allegiance to the Union which they Power (which they, in consideration of the expected benefits of the Union to white freemen, had deliberately allowed to be exercised over slaves, ) now stretchd to grasp, and to crush them also. They find, as Rudiger found in Southey's fearful ballad, that compromise with a demon is likely to entangle the com-

Cold horror crept through Margaret's blood, Her heart it paused with fear, When Rudiger approach'd the cave, And cried—"Lo, I am here!"

A deep sepulchral sound the cave Return'd—"Lo, I am here!" And black from out the cavern gloom Two giant arms appear.

And Rudiger approach'd, and held The little infant nigh; Then Margaret shriek'd, and gather'd then New powers from agony.

And round the baby fast and close Her trembling arms she folds, And with a strong convulsive grasp The little infant holds.

"Now help me, Jesus!" loud she cries, And loud on God she calls; Then from the grasp of Rudiger
The little infant falls:

And loud he shrick'd, for now his frame The huge black arms clasp'd round, And dragg'd the wretched Rudiger Adown the dark profound.'

We shall see now whether the Republicans will have the assurance to leave Mr. Hyatt in jail, without an effort for his relief, and proceed with their customary campaign operations, making their customns of devotion to that Union which thus reaks down the rights, and lays its tyrannical grasp upon the persons, of their own members, white men and Republicans. If we may judge by the style of comment of one of their accredited journals, the 'Respectable Daily,' they will do so. After speaking of Mr. Hyatt as the 'contumacious witness,' the Adverser says, (20th inst.) 'Just at present, he seems to be lying in jail for no particular object, with no particular question at issue, and without a particle of public interest being felt in the whole affair.'-c. K. W.

LETTER FROM ANDREW T. FOSS.

Dear Mr. Garrison-I have a particular pleasure in asking you to give insertion to the following letter, from our friend A. T. Foss, now laboring in Earnstable county. The long-looked for day, when the Northern Church shall truly own their Lord, in the person of the slaves, and of the slave's cause, seems to be dawning upon us at last. Hall to the guiding light, which now, as of old, seems to break forth first in the East! As the gospel was first recognized and accepted by the fishermen of Judea, so the merely because it is narrated in an accepted by the fishermen of Judea, so the merely because it is marrated in an accepted by the fishermen of Judea, so the merely because it is marrated in an accepted by the fishermen of Judea, so the merely because it is marrated in an accepted by the fishermen of Judea, so the same of the sa Barnstable county. The long-looked for day, when

depart in peace, for our eyes have seen thy salvation.' Taught by much past experience, we may not look for any miraculous apread of this divine light, but of this we may be sure, that no power of man can confine or peatedly destroyed by the free South) has been suppressed as a limit its glorious and penetrating power. Excuse these words, and let your readers hear Mr. Foss.

I am, very truly, yours,
SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

HARWICH, March 5, 1860. DEAR FRIEND MAY—Yesterday I held two good meetings in Union Hall in this place. In the afternoon the hall was well filled, with an attentive and

Rev. Mr. MUNSELL (the Orthodox minister of this place) has, since the John Brown demonstration, been much revived, and very faithful in the anti-slavery cause. An anti-slavery meeting has been kept up here, once in two weeks, since the 2d day of December, which has been attended with much interest, and in which all parties have participated.

and in which all parties have participated.

So earnest and faithful had been the spirit and work in this place, that our ever-vigilant friend, Joshua H. Robbins, was encouraged to ask Mr. Munsell to allow me the privilege of speaking to his congregation, in his house of worship, on Sunday evening. Mr. Munsell replied that it was their regular concert of prayer for missions. But, inasmuch as they held no relation to any pro-slavery ecclesiastical.

At eight o'clock, the people will assemble at the church. At half-past seven, the officers of all the regiments, the public functionaries, and the foreign consuls, will meet at the quarters of the district. At eight o'clock, the people will assemble at the church. At half-past seven, the officers of all the regiments, the public functionaries, and the foreign consuls, will meet at the quarters of the Commandant of the district. At eight o'clock, the people will assemble at the church. At half-past seven, the officers of all the regiments, the public functionaries, and the foreign consuls, will meet at the quarters of the Commandant of the district. At eight o'clock, the procession, after forming in the usual manner, will go to the church. After mass, the whole procession will accompany the Commandant of the district to his quarters.

Done at the Council Chamber, Jan. 20th, 1866—37th year of Independence. they held no relation & any pro-slavery ecclesiastical body, and inasmuch as anti-slavery is eminently missionary work, therefore he would cordially invite me to make an anti-slavery address on the occasion. To OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS:

The thing was a novelty, and drew in a very large and deeply attentive andience.

Mr. Munsell opened the meeting with the usual

DISQUISITIONS AND NOTES ON THE GOSPELS. Matthew. By John H. Morison. Boston: Walker, Wise & Co., 245 Washington Street. 1860.

elergyman of learning and ability, and its preparation must have required no small amount of labor and trouble; nevertheless, these might have been put to a more practical service, we think, for there is no end nizens would be protected neither by their State nor to Commentaries on the Gospels, which generally make what was doubtful still more obscure, and are generally very dull and very unprofitable reading. Indeed, Mr. Morison, in his Preface, with almost amusing ingenuousness, says: --

Both believers and unbelievers read too much

On a cursory examination of this volume, we do not any where perceive in it any indication of an independent thinker or interpreter. All the miraculous incidents recorded in Matthew are readily accepted as entirely reliable by Mr. Morison; although he ventures to declare, in the face of the general religious belief of Christendon, and in opposition to the popular understanding of the term, that "a miracle is not a violation or suspension of the laws of nature."

Webster defines a miracle thus:—'In theology, an event or effect contrary to the established condition and the illustrious sufferer, the body of the procession is to determine the contrary to the established condition and the illustrious sufferer, the body of the procession. event or effect contrary to the established condition and the illustrious sufferer, the body of the process

alleged miracles recorded by the Catholic Church. To every cavil or doubt, the Catholic, or Brahmin, or Mohammedan might reply, 'Is it the part of a true philosophy to deny the alleged fact, because we cannot see far enough to reconcile it with our preconceived and limited ideas of nature and the natural order of events?" We should still trust to 'nature and where he received them courteously and offered them a collation.

ception? 'It, more than any other, has an air of marvellousness about it, such as we find in later and
apocryphal writings. But there is no reason to question the genuineness of the passage.' Yet recorded
in any other book, it would be only a fable to be

we report one of the speeches read on this occasion,
the mercury of which will reverse the constant. tion the genuineness of the passage. Let recorded in any other book, it would be only a fable to be laughed at!

We report one of the speeches read on this control the memory of which will remain forever engraven on the hearts of the people of Cayes.

different accounts of it in the four Gospels are not contradictory. To prove this, he makes a number of the Memory of the Immortal John Brown, Martyr ngenious guesses and suppositions, by a resort to which any statements, however absurd or conflictive, town or neighborhood, on the testimony of others, or even as an eye-witness. If he feels conscious that,

Aux Caves, Jan. 20, 1860.

ORDER OF EXERCISES, For the Funeral Ceremonies of John Brown.

On the 26th, from six o'clock in the morning until soon, the flag-staffs on the harbor and in the city sill be hung in black. At eight o'clock, the people will assemble at the

Magistrate of the Communal, DUCOSTE.

The thing was a novelty, and drew in a very large and deeply attentive audience.

Mr. Munsell opened the meeting with the usual exercises, and then introduced me to the meeting. I tried to show the eminently religious character of our rause. I spoke of the character and condition of those in whose behalf we labor, and maintained that our work was only a practical acceptance of the fundamental principles of Christianity. I was heard to the last word with earnest attention.

Mr. Munsell heartily endorsed what I had said, and exhorted the people to a higher anti-slavery life.

OBED BROOKS, Esq., one of the prominent members of the church, moved that the usual contribution now to be taken for the missionary cause be divided, giving one-half to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, which was unanimously voted. The same gentleman moved a vote of thanks for the adverse stated took place on the close of a speech in which the position of the American and church to the anti-slavery cause had been criticised with earnest-ness, and, perhaps some may have thought, severity.

Yours truly,

A. T. FOSS. Two of his sons deed ravely at his sace, and the other members of his valiant band are also going to suffer the pain of death. This is what you all should know, friends, fellow-citizens, brothers of Hayti! There is formed a 'Central Benevolent Associa-tion,' which has for its head the Commandant of the

This is a volume of 540 pages, very legibly printed, and therefore easily read. Its author is a Unitarian ited, and its mission will be as important as it is noble.

(1) See the reports of the 'African Institute.'

REPORT.

The twenty-sixth of this month, the day fixed to celebrate the memory of John Brown, the immortal victim, who sacrificed himself for the welfare of our enslaved brethren, was impressive. enslaved brethren, was impressive.

The sun, as if partaking of our sorrow, shed sombre rays throughout the day. At eight A. M. the flag-staff at the harbor gave the signal for mourning, to which the national and foreign ships responded simultaneously, as also the different flag-staffs in the city, which itself testified its mourning by the profound grief seep on every face.

Both believers and unbelievers read too much about the Gospel in the works of their favorite guides, and study the Gospels themselves too little. We have never known a diligent and thorough study of the New Testament to end either in bigotry or unbelief.

If this be so, then, as to the publication of the present work,—Cui bono! If the sun is sufficient, why resort so frequently to candles?

On a cursory examination of this volume, we do not any where perceive in it any indication of an interval of the control of the control of the procession of General Fettierre, Commandant of the district, who immediately started with them for the control of the procession of General Fettierre, Commandant of the proc

course of things, or a deviation from the known laws of nature; a supernature t event. Why, then, does Mr.

Morison use the term, but totally change its meaning?

A quarter of an hour afterward the attendance was

Morison use the term, but totally change its meaning? He seems to find no difficulty in believing the story of the 'miraculous conception,' which he would instantly reject as fabulous in any other book. He says:

'Is it the part of a true philosophy to deny the alleged fact, because we cannot see far enough to reconcile it with our preconceived and limited ideas of nature and the natural order of events? In regard it as analogous to those creative act of the divine spirit, may we not regard it as analogous to those creative epochs when new orders of plants or animals (!) are first introduced?'

This may be an ingenious solution of the difficulty, but the reasoning is just as applicable to all the marvels recited in the Koran or the Veda, or any of the alleged miracles recorded by the Catholic Church. To every cavil or doubt, the Catholic, or Brahmin, or

der of events?" We should still trust to 'nature and the natural order of events," rather than to such verbal jugglery.

Even with this summary method of surmounting all difficulties, Mr. Morison agrees with Olshausen in considering the story of the tribute-money and the fish 'the most difficult miracle in the Gospels.' Why more difficult than that of the miraculous continuous continuous descriptions. We went away pleased to see that the citizens of Cayes understood their duty. In the evening the 'Libera' was chanted, at the foot of the cross, in presence of the multitude, who love to recall the many of this sorrowful, yet glorious day, because, as I said before, every one was devoted to the accomplishment of his duty. We do not doubt but that Why more difficult than that of the miraculous continuous co

of Liberty: Since thy love of liberty has rent asunder the veil which any statements, however absurd or conflictive, may be rendered plausible and satisfactory. This shows the force of theological training and traditional bias. We should like to have him honestly ask himself, which one of all the miracles recorded in the Old or New Testament he would accept as reliable, if its performance should take place to-day in his own that sacrificed thyself to come and invoke the memory of the result of the place of

Africa their future, and the sure road to their deliverance.

And who knows but, at this soleum hour, when thy spirit penetrates us with a deep feeling of profund grief—who knows but that our oppressors rejoice at the sight of the acquided thy scaffold bindaces did not see it.

Thou, from the height of heaven, lookest down in the country of the proper did not see it.

Thou, from the height of heaven, lookest down in the country of the proper did not see it.

Thou, from the height of heaven, lookest down in the south of the proper did not see it.

Thou, from the height of heaven, lookest down in the south of the proper did not see it.

Thou, from the height of heaven, lookest down in the south of the proper did not see it.

Thou, from the height of heaven, lookest down in the south of the proper did not see it.

Thou, from the height of heaven, lookest down in the south of the proper did not see it.

Thou, from the height of heaven, lookest down in the south of the proper did not see it.

Thou, from the height of heaven, lookest down in the south of the proper did not see it.

Thou, from the height of heaven, lookest down in the south of the proper did not see it.

Thou, from the height of heaven, lookest down in the south of the proper did not see it.

Thou, from the height of heaven, lookest down in the south of the proper did not see it.

Thou, from the height of heaven, lookest down in the south of the proper did not see it.

Thou, from the height of heaven, lookest down in the south of the proper did not see it.

Thou, from the height of heaven, lookest down in the south of the see it.

Thou, from the height of heaven, lookest down in the south of the see it.

Thou, from the height of heaven, lookest down in the seed for the s

And you who carry little children in your arms women, tender mothers—we see each of you, tears in your eyes, full of faith, of religion, offering your mite. Hasten! the moment is sacred! your names will pass to immortality.

President of the Central Benevolent Association, - A. FETTIERRE. Vice-Presidents, Du Coste, J. Baptiste, S. Rambau.

From the Boston Traveller. IMPRISONMENT OF MR. HYATT. WASHINGTON, March 16.

Editors of the Boston Traveller:

The case of Mr. Hyatt is exciting much attention. enators and members of the House are among his jumerous visitors. The jeilor has relaxed the rules, hich are rigorously enforced against the other priseners, whether rich or poor, which are, that they all receive no visitors, except members of their own amediately family and their physician. Mr. Hyst's room is quite large, with a high ceiling, a very rige window grated with heavy iron bars, from which I view of the city is excluded by heavy wooden inds, which can neither be opened nor removed. When Mr. H. was placed in the room, it was bare of I furniture. Government has supplied him with othing. The room now contains a bed, three chairs, walnut table, a fow tin and earthen dishes, a washand and fixtures. The brick floor is covered with ment, except in large spots where it is broken away, he walls and ceilings are whitewashed, and the om has been supplied at the cost of the prisoner; will be all the additions made to his accommodanes.

Mr. Hyatt appears not at all downcast by his im-Editors of the Boston Traveller :

om has been supplied, at the cost of the prisoner, will be all the additions made to his accommodates.

Mr. Hyatt appears not at all downcast by his imposition for the same of the control of the desires to be right, and because he believes it would be root to accode to the demands of the Senate. Not not he desires to conceal anything, for he has astrict that whenever the Senate will recede from the ampulsory process, he will volunteer to answer any sections which they may ask. His position is this: e denies the right of the Senate to coerce witnesses, ther as to attendance or as to testimony. He has thing which he desires to conceal, but he declares intention to test this power of the Senate. He as withing which he desires to conceal, but he declares in the institute of the senate with a view to a stay of years. He has written is brother to conduct his affairs as though he were add. He speaks of his intention of employing his me in study; but he is now engaged in preparing auphiet, countaining his reasons for taking the urse he has, containing the debate on his case, the gument of counsel, and his comments and conclusions upon the whole subject. This pamphlet will published in two editions; the one printed in all a luxury of fine paper and large type, illustrated the then the series of coursel, and his comments and conclusions upon the whole subject. This pamphlet will published in two editions; the one printed in all a luxury of fine paper and large type, illustrated the then the theory of the paper and large type, illustrated the then the theory of the paper and large type, illustrated the then the tother in a cheap form—both to be dissipated for coursel, and has commented the defenders in the state; the other in a cheap form—both to be dissipated for coursel, and has defenders in the state; the other in a cheap form—both to be dissipated for coursel, and has defenders in the state; the other in a cheap form—both to be dissipated for coursel, and has commented the paper and large type, illustrated the fine th

senators Summer and Haie, his detenders in the snate; the other in a cheap form—both to be disbuted at cost.

One good has already resulted from Mr. Hyatt's increation. A young negro, of some twenty years, dirty, ragged, and wretched in appearance, alady imprisoned six months, applied to Mr. H. to be ken into his service as attendant. Of course, his story was inquired into, and it was found that he as a free negro, from the neighborhood of Frederick, d.; that he had come to this city to seek employent, and that being ignorant of the laws, he had reained here more than ten days without having obined formal permission of the Mayor. Hence, he as arrested, fined, and, being unable to pay his fine, de being unable to give a satisfactory account of mself, here he has since remained at a cost to mself of thirty-four cents a day. In a few months ore, if unable to pay these fines and fees, and if simed by no person as a slave, or if liberated by no ond, he will be sold to defray these expenses. On arning these facts, Mr. Hyatt told him that he would to had told him was true, he would make him a free had told him was true, he would make him a free had told him was true, he would make him a free had told him was true, he would make him a free had told him was true, he would make him a free had told him was true, he would make him a free had told him was true, he would make him a free had told him was true, he would make him a free had told him was true, he would make him a free had told him was true, he would make him a free had told him was true, he would make him a free had told him was true, he would make him a free had told him was true, he would make him a free arning these facts, Mr. Hyatt told him that he would to only take him into his service, but that if what had told him was true, he would make him a free an within a month. Mr. H. has already made argreements to despatch a trusty person to Frederick, procure witnesses to the negro's identity, and to ocure certified copies of his free papers, which, if existence, are on file with the clerk of the Court. Then these are obtained, nothing further is necessary but to pay his before-mentioned fine and fees set the negro at liberty. The money for this Mr. I. will advance from his own pocket. It will cost im, altogether, nearly two hundred dollars.

DEATH OF THE WIFE OF OLIVER BROWN. A COT-DEATH OF THE WIFE OF OLIVER BROWN. A corespondent furnishes the following:— The young wife
Oliver Brown, slain at Harper's Ferry, passed away
om earth on the second of this month, at North Ela. She died in child-birth; the infant died soon afer birth, She was but eighteen years old, and had
een married only about five months when her husand went to Harper's Ferry. Alas! sorrow aits heavy
a that mourning household among the Adironacks, and it would seem as if their grief was more
nan they could bear. God comfort them!

Cales Cushing in Coalition Times. In a recent in amphiet by Hon. Francis W. Bird, reviewing the ceto message of Governor Banks on striking out the cord 'white' from the military clause of the Conditution, as we learn from the Journal, Mr. Bird takes a singular disclosure. When Caleb Cushing it as nominated to the office of justice of the Supreme undicial Court of this State, the nomination hung me time in the Council, and, as has always been uncratood, was finally confirmed by the vote of Mr. it in the member of the Council, who held the balace of power. Mr. Bird says that nomination 'was antifred solely upon his (Cushing's) intimate permal and political friends stating that he, Cushing, was heartily with the "coalition" wing of the Demoratic party of Massachusetts, though ostensibly acting with the "hunkers" for the purpose of cheating sem; that he, Caleb Cushing, desired, and promoted, and secured the election of Charles Summer as jnited States Senstor; and that, if confirmed, he could exer all his influence increased by the position which a place on the bench would give him, to promote the fortunes of the Anti-Slavery wing of the Democratic party in Massachusetts, and in the National Democratic Convention, then about to be held.'—Boston Atiss.

In a secondance with the desire of the people of Cayes, the Communal, at high of that city, on Thursday, the 26th of the present month, at eight o'clock in the morning, in memory of John Brown, the illustrious victim at Harper's Ferry.

The Council salutes you affectionately.

Iarge as a world, and of which the name of republic (the only constitutional form capable of governing it) forms a striking contrast to the deadly system which it conceals in its bosom—Slovery—a system contrary to all just laws, and which troubles continually the dearted spirits of Franklin and Washington.

Yes, thy death causes tears of blood to flow, and leaves upon the earth a dreadful void! Yet, in the heart of advanced society, on the seene of sublime thoughts and noble deeds, thy name will shine as a crown of glory, showing to the oppressed sons of Africa their future, and the sure road to their deliverance.

The Human Voice: its Right Management in Speak-ite, the only constitutional form capable of governing it) forms a striking contrast to the deadly system which troubles continually the desire of the Lettern of the Vocal Organs—the Motion of the Lettern of the Vocal organs—the Collivation of the Ear—the Disorders of the Vocal and Articulating Organs—Origin and Construction of the English Language—Proper Methods of Delivery—Remedial Effects of Reading and Speaking, &c. By the Rev. W. W. Cazalet, A. M. Cantab. Naw Volce: its Right Management in Speak-ite, and the principles of True Eloquence; together with the Functions of the Vocal Organs—the Motion of the Lettern of the Vocal Or

f for no other reason.

LETTER FROM A TRIED A. S. FRIEND. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

I am happy to see the contributions which have been thus far acknowledged for the family of one of the most unselfish and devoted men who have lived in this age. John Brown and his associates, though dead, yet speak in thunder-tones to this wicked nation. Is it not as necessary now as in Christ's day to have such noble sacrifices of human life to awaken the people to a sense of their awful responsibility?

I have been thinking that I can contribute a mite in no better way to the family of John Brown than by sending them the Liberator, (if they do not al-

No. 2. Victor Hugo on American Slavery, with letters of other distinguished individuals, viz., De Tocqueville, Mazzini, Humboldt, Lafayette, &c. 24 pp.

Universalist Meeting-house, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., which all persons are invited to nttend. Members of the Society, and friends of the Anti-Slavery Cause generally, are especially request-

ed to come.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON and other speakers (to be hereafter announced) are expected to be present. BOURNE SPOONER, President. SAMUEL DYER, Sec'y.

TF ESSEX COUNTY.—A quarterly meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at GROVELAND, in the Free Church, on Sunday, April lat. Further particulars, with names of speakers, &c., next week. CHARLES L. REMOND, President.

Moses Wright, Sec'y. REV. WM. G. BABCOCK will close his ministry at South Natick, April 1st. His address will be the same as usual for the present.

MARRIED-In Blackstone, Feb. 27, by Rev. Mr. Boyden, John J. Fry, of Burritt, Winnebago Co., Il., and Miss Sahah Alice Ballott, of Providence, R. I.

THAYER & ELDRIDGE, PUBLISHERS

Wholesale Booksellers. 114 & 116 WASHINGTON ST.

BOSTON, MASS.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

The only preparation that has a EUROPEAN REPUTATION. Warranted not to contain deleterious substa

This pleasant and valuable preparation has been used is piessant and valuable preparation has been to many years by hundreds of the most distinguished and wealthy persons, who have previously tried all the nostrums of the day without success, some even injuring their hair and health. This is entirely different from all others.

· IS THERE ANY VIRTUE IN

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorative ? We can answer this question by saying that we have already seen persons who have derived benefit

Persons personally known to us have come volunta-rily, and told us of good results to either themselves or friends, who have used it before it become known in St. Louis.' MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE has

given universal satisfaction, wherever it has been used. It can be used with perfect safety, and its perfect freeness from all soiling, renders it a very desirable article for the toilet."

Ch'n Witness and Ch. Advocate, Boston, Mass.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RE-STORER is worthy of confidence.' Philadelphia Christian Chronicle.

'Incomparably the best preparation we have ever used.'

N. Y. Evangelist. wsed.'

All are compelled to acknowledge Mrs. S. A. All Len's as the Hair Restorer.'

N. Y. Independent.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer has

taken its place at the head of all articles of t kind.' Michigan Christian Herald. Dispel all doubts as to its efficacy.'

Knoxville Presbyterian Witness.

There never has been a prescription or remedy for improving the hair, published in the Advocate, which was so fully endorsed by men of unquestioned standing, as in that of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN's." Buffalo Christian Adi

Another objection to dyes is the unlife-like coler and appearance they cause the hair to assume, and the only way to have grey hair assume its NATURAL YOUTHFUL COLOR, is to use that which will be effectual and yet not a dye—Mrs. S. A. ALLER'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER will do this.'

U. S. Journal.

In these times, when every cosmetic is warranted as the greatest discovery of the present day, it is re-freshing to come across that which is what it PRE-TENDS to be. A really excellent article is Mrs. 8 TENDS to be. A really excellent article is Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer. As an assistant to nature, it is of great service; and a man by using it often prevents a serious and unnecessary loss of hair. Its properties are perfectly harmless, it being a chemical compound of ingredients calculated to facilitate the natural growth of hair.'

Saturday Evening Gazette, Boston,

Those of our readers whose hair is turning grey or losing its color, and who are opposed to using a dye, will find in Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair RESTORER a preparation that will speedily change the hair to its natural color, and at the same time render it soft. It is superior to any heretofore produced for restoring and beautifying the hair, ros-SESSING NONE OF THE BURNING QUALITIES OF A DYE. Philadelphia Mercury.

There is no Hair preparation, we believe, that has acquired more popularity than Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. Why is this? Simply because it is a preparation of real merit, and has never failed, in a single instance, to produce the good effects ascribed to it on the part of its proprietor. Its sales are constant and most extensive, and we begin to think that it is denominated most appropriately the 'World's Hair Restorer.'

Newark Register.

We have reason to be assured that 'Mrs. S. A. AL-LEN'S WORLD'S HARR RESTORER' is among the best articles of its kind ever discovered; indeed the wide circulation and immense sales it has achieved, fully demonstrate that its efficacy is generally appreciat-ed.'

Rahway Register.

turned or fallen off. But our friend read the pa-pers, and acquainted herself with the various reme-dies for decaying hair, and at length determined to obtain Mrs. Allen's Restorer. She did so, and applied it according to directions, and before a year had passed, she assured us that she had as luxurious, even and beautiful head of hair, as when she was but sixteen years old. Her statement was con-firmed by other members of the family, while we were informed that in the same neighborhood there were other instances where the same happy and signal effect had been produced by applying Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer.' Providence Daily Tribune.

'Among the very few preparations that we deem deserving of mention, we are by no means inclined to omit 'Mrs. S. A. ALLEE'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTOR-ER.' It has been thoroughly tested, and found to be all its inventor claims for it; and to deny its excellence would be to deny the assertions made in its favor by accres and hundreds of the means that the second in the se favor by scores and hundreds of the most respecta-ble persons. Rahway Advocate and Register.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer is the best preparation extant for the various diseases inci-dent to the hair and scalp, and is warranted to restore the hair and whiskers, however grey, to their natural color. It having been before the public for many years, and its efficacy in restoring, invigorat-ing, and beautifying the hair fully established, by host of persons throughout the country, has led to the manufacture of many worthless imitations, which have been successfully palmed off in numer-ous instances, upon the public as genuine.' Brooklyn Morning Journal.

This preparation is superior to any heretofore produced for restoring and beautifying the hair. It possesses none of the burning, cauterising powers of the old dyes, but gives the hair a healthy, glossy appearance almost instantaneously. The Restorer is easily applied, and will not stain the finest linen. t is sure in every instance, if applied active the directions.' Mercury, Philadelphia. cording to the directions. We are satisfied that the statements made in adver-tisement of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Wobld's Hair Restorer are correct.' Boston Olive Branch.

Its remarkable success is satisfactory evidence. Norfolk Argus. Those unsuccessful with other articles can try this is just what it purports to be.' Cleve. Leader.

We might swell this list, but if not convinced, TRY IT. We export these preparations to Europe even, and ey are superseding all others there as well as in a United States. It does not soil or stain. Sold by all the principal holesale and retail merchants in the U. S., Cuba, or

DEPOT. 355 BROOME STREET, N. V.

where address all letters and inquiries. Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this, a which they make more refit. Write to Depot is circular, terms and information. Genuine issign, Mrs. S. A. Allen, written in ink. Bev are of counciests.

P See next time of this Paper for more information or send to Depot for Circulars.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

TH

ANTI-SLA

ROBER

TERM

Five

All re

clating to th

e directed,

ed three

The .

ties are st

TREE TOR.

The

debts of th

PRILLIPS.

UND QUINC

WM.

VOL

REFU

try, and world, the mitted to

stablishm

tion whose influences fest direct Constituti

In the y

Evangelica treason, an

of this sch pastor of after his n The Wes

Congress tre of Ab

New York born Abo taught as

practice.

form any

They are Christian

bath, or make of a

inculcate

interests of

compute their valu sidered us boundary

tory suppo gether wi and the pr

end of all

New York

Oberlin

Brown and Masters of ment of t two further

ounger "

ultraism, they rob murder fo

they are d

The las

representation, and 480 are

President

year's co preachers lition sis merous te

library of and a que

We hav connected ment, bec

those dan

the best

demagoge these evil efficient t

ligious z that we s

-New C

Whilst

short

New Orle nected w should b upon the lovely wi Coupee. It is the

be symposized as in Col. Lee some ter confirme Perfectly

become i

man wh wrote to with me to her h

Child p

humane for old

most conter.

parish i was tal learning her bed premise and app ing her of a ser

some to volunta Maria I and ab repaid (

### POETRY.

From the New York Independent. WHITE SLAVES. BY EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

The household of a Roman, in Rome's luxurious time Was filled with slaves in waiting, from every conquer-

There were dreamy-eyed Egyptians, born where the lotus blows, And Syrians won from Lebanon, fair as its sunse

And dancing girls from Cadiz, to while the hours with

And dark Numidian beauties, the bronzes of the And light-haired Scythians, that pined beneath his

And stately Carthagenian maids, who would not These were their master's chattels, and humbly

watched his ways, And kept his house, and swelled his train, and graced his festal days. But, should the lordly Roman forget his high disdain

And love the maid of Carthage, or the singing girl of And did she bear him children, wait till his death

should be And she and they, by Roman law, were made forever

O, is it not a fearful thing that in this later time, We live again the ages past, and deeper dye their

There's many a Southern household whose children To meet their father's coming the slave's bewildered

Daughters fair and sensitive, from the white blood of their sire. And sons with all his grasp of thought, and all his

haughty ire; His slaves while he is living—his slaves when he is

No law denies the market the proud Caucasian head But, hurried to the auction, the youth and maid are To save their lands for legal heirs, and fill their

And the ampler is the forehead, and the clearer is the

skin. The sharper grows the contest, and the louder swells

In Rome, the sire's patrician blood release and honor With us, it only firmer clasps the fetters of the slave

And evermore they cry to us in yearning and de-To open Freedom's blessed gate, and let them breathe

Before the winter moon had waned, a tender child of

Her brow just tinted by the land where warmer sunbeams shine, With her small mouth all tremulous, and eyelids we

And cheek now crimson and now pale with changing hopes and fears, Stood by the church's altar-'tis there such prayers

And asked her life and womanhood of the great, pitying throng ;-

Right largely did they answer, and waiting angels Back to our Lord in heaven one burning story more

Up the volcano's sloping sides the oak and chestnut And vineyards smile and orchards wave as floats the

vesper chime. 'Tis just before the thunder-burst, but the wide heav-

As when an Indian-summer noon lies sleeping on the A roar !- a crash !- a fiery hell shot through the

quivering sky! And oak and vine and orchard bloom in blackened ruin lie!

Beneath us a volcano heaves of more portentous Four million men and women in quiet feed its flame;

No smoke rolls from the crater, no hot winds round it blow.

The white slaves watch; and swiftly comes the morn when they shall be A mighty force to rend the crust, and set its vengeance

Woe to the land that circles it when the wild moment And the long-smothered fury bursts from its prison

calm away! For, surely as the mountain stream leaps down to find

This high-born race, through love or hate, will hasten to be free! Oh! louder, grander, till the words like trumpet-

charges call, Let every soul cry 'Liberty!' and 'Liberty for all!'

> From the Traveller. · NOT PULLY IDENTIFIED.

Not fully known!' O, friends who gather round her Amid the anguish of this hour of fear, Through all the horrors of the fate that bound her, Was this the form that ye have held so dear? Lover-within whose ear a voice still lingers

Thrilling thy soul as words may never tell, Canst thou not say, were these the trembling finger Whose lightest touch thy heart has loved so well? Mother-who bore and nursed the tender flower,

Shielding her close from aught like rude alarms Canst thou not tell, if, in an evil hour. Was this the child who left thy sheltering arms? Father-who saw the light of thy dark dwelling

Fade slowly out when she had left thy side, Canst thou not know amidst thy tears fast swelling Was this the daughter of thy love and pride? Sister-thou knowest who at morn and even

Breathed the same prayer at the fond mother's kne Listened to the same words of hope and heaven, Come, look upon her now-can this be she? Brother-who, with a fond protecting duty,

Treasured the sister in your eyes so fair, Come, look upon this wreck of what was fairest, Thou surely canst not claim her lying there!

Ah! there is One who knows-to whose clear seeins All this dark hour is bright with infinite truth; Trust him in faith-the treasures of our being He will give back to an immortal youth.

Not here not now-even to one passionate grieving But when we stand with her before His throne, All that to us seems dark, and past believing, Shall in the clearer light be 'fully known.'

PRESENT AND ABSENT. God gives us ministers of love, Whom we regard not, being near; Death takes them from us, then we feel That angels have been with us here.

### THE LIBERATOR.

The eagerly expected speech of the Hon. Wm. H. human lives sacrificed, without causing any sensa-Seward, in the United States Senate, upon the admission of Kansas into the Union, has appeared, and the Park of Kansas into the Union, has appeared, and the Park of Kansas into the Union, has appeared, and the Park of Kansas into the Union, has appeared, and the Park of Kansas into the Union, has appeared, and the Park of Kansas into the Union, has appeared and the Park of Kansas into the Union, has appeared and the Park of Kansas into the Union, has appeared, and the Union that th expectation has yielded to realization, and the Re- There was humanity, there was noble unsolfishness, publican party, whose oracle Mr. Seward unquestionably is, are in extacles. It is a remarkable production demned or ignored because connected with a mistaken of a remarkable man; of a clear-sighted, prudent, and idea or a mistaken act. He was ready and willing to wary politician, determined not to be thrown off his give his life for the slave. This he has done, and that guard by personal considerations foreign to the general issue, and attacking the opposition in their most not forget. This he might have done with just as good vulnerable parts, with the full apparent consciousness effect, without an injurious blow to any fellowof being himself invulnerable. Strongly implying,

rean. It is the moral, not the animal power of the
yet not directly expressing a belief in the injustice of
man, which has done this work; and this non-reslavery, no one could determine from this speech whether he has any moral abhorrence of the system or not.

not.

With the skill of a consummate tactician, he ignores and when struck upon with sufficient force, it will all moral issues, and, outside of the territories, all po-give back the true response. But this moral sense is litical issues with the subject; and, with the stoicism litical issues with the subject; and, with the stoicism so slimed over and smothered by a false religion and of an accomplished, self-confident, unexcitable surgeon, whose love of professional excellence holds the awaken it. It has now heard and felt the earthquake. reins and assumes the direction of all his mental, John Brown has struck the blow upon the soundingmoral and pathmetical faculties, he probes the wounds board of conscience. A response is echoed back from and applies the scalpel and lapis-infernalis to the foul and applies the scalpel and lapis-infernalis to the foul every great and good heart. The people have been ulcers of the Democratic party, with the most impertuable accounts and with a resolution of moral bravery. Behold the power taught a leason of moral bravery. turbable calmness, and with a merciless hand.

turbable calmness, and with a merciless hand.

It is questionable if there be another man who could have made just such a speech, so comprehensive of the issues between the two great parties of the issues between the two great parties of the stands heaven-high above common men. Before him, day, so specific and methodical in detail, and so passionless in its inculpations of his opponents, and in defence, not of men, but of his party, knowing himan is the very one to be appreciated by Christian of all men by the propagandists of the Slave Power. Had it appeared without external evidence of authorship, every experienced critic would have been led to seem to make of it. A religion founded upon such a exclaim, 'Surely, the hand of Joab is in the thing.'

non-resistants.

St. Louis, Mo.

What is Christian non-resistance? It is not merely

From the Harvard Magazine.

THE USE OF TOBACCO IN COLLEGE.

uninitiated, but even us, the students, ourselves.

A late number of the Tribune, commenting upon thing more. True non-resistance is a positive and the availability of Mr. Bates, of Missouri, as a presi-dential candidate, expresses the opinion that he would of Heaven over earth. It is the power of mind and have the advantage of the opposition of the small spirit over matter. This power belongs to man, and class of impracticable abolitionists—thus securing to in its use he should be a resistant. Physical violence him a larger vote from pro-slavery non-extensionists. belongs to the lower animals, and in respect to that But we think, in Mr. Seward's masterly exposition of only should man be a non-resistant. Why? Because the exact state of the affections of the Republicans, he has secured to himself the opposition of these unpopular friends, beyond a peradventure; for he has acciety. Mental and moral force is the only real not permitted himself to be betrayed into a single power among men; for if we get their minds and expression of sympathy for the colored man, either hearts, we gain everything—if we do got get these, bond or free. The existence of that class of human we gain nothing. In this light, the doctrine of nonbeings, as such, is as thoroughly ignored as was possible in a country where they are held as chattels, or as well as upon Scripture text, and is easily underesteemed as parishs or aliens; while the slaveholders stood. I am therefore strong in the faith, and desire are distinctly informed that they need have no fears that mankind may learn that it is not the do-nothing that the Republican party intend to reduce them to doctrine they have supposed, but that it is an oman equality with black men, or to elevate black men injotent principle—a staff of accomplishment for to an equality with them, but only to elevate 'all every good work. But while this is my shield and white men' to political equality. The Union must be my strength, I shall endeavor to appreciate true virpreserved for the benefit of white men, and freedom tue, manliness and heroism in others, even though must rule for the benefit of 'white men.' Why not they have not learned to distinguish between brutal for the benefit of all men, and the equal political and forces, such as fangs and claws, swords and bullets, social rights of all men? The white man only must and those mighter weapons which are not carnsl. be considered, however unjust slavery and the vulgar prejudice begotten thereof may be. Indeed, the Republican party need make no pretence of quarrel with so much of the Dred Scott decision as declares that black men have no rights which white men are bound black men have no rights which while men and slavery still conting for the benefit of white men, and slavery still conting the same patient hand that traced, from the records of the Gymnasium, the development of the muscle of the classes, and set before us the result in the last eake, yet the Union is to be rerpetuated, because the very worst slave State—the least developed and persake, yet the Chief is to be perpetuated, because the momer of the Magazine, could, by personal application to each of the undergraduates, ascertain how many of them are addicted to the use of tobacco in it, that negre equality offends the white man's it, that negre equality offends the white man's wide an application of the man's wide and the contrary not what part of the course. If we had an anti-tobacit, 'that negro equality offends the white pride'? Impliedly in none, facts to the contrary not-withstanding, although so many of the Western States have passed laws making colored men sliens.

what part of the course. If we had an alter-to-decorate with the course, and we should devolve upon it; but, alas! we have not. The Temperance Society, however, might make a similar

Unquestionably, as Horace Greeley says, the most advanced Republican must feel that his convictions and aspirations are herein embedied, set the most statistics, we are sure, would assound not only the and aspirations are herein embodied, yet the most vehement slavery-extensionist must likewise feel that its spirit is imbued and suffused with fraternal kindness toward the South'—i. e., Southern white men—be, rather than commit him to the rude blasts and and a most devoted unsectional patriotism; while yet no speech that could be made could carry more terror into the rapks of the opposition. Gentlemore terror into the ranks of the opposition. Gentlemen, only at the risk of the soul! only at the risk of the soul!

Now, people ask, for the most part, Is hazing dying out in College? not, Is less tobacco or wine used there than formerly? To be sure, there is an intimate connection between these two questions;

When the Republican party first rose into being, impelled by the cuttered that the connection between these two questions; but the reason why both are not asked is, because hazing is the deliberate and wanton invasion of one

impelled by the outrages then taking place in Kansas impelled by the outrages then taking place in Kansas person's rights by another, or by several others,— with the sanction of the Federal Executive, they dean invasion which every one indignantly repels, and clared it to be their intention to bring the perpetrators as speedily as possible to condign punishment; but the do not believe, if Gov. Seward or any other Retails of the students, or even of the public prints; while indulgences in liquor and tobacco are vices. publican shall be elected President of the United voluntarily contracted, are, of course, studiously states that any of the blood-stained ruffians of Kan-States, that any of the blood-stained ruffians of Kan-concealed, as long as may be, from the family, and only get into the papers when they lead to the vio-

Mr. Seward manifestly does not design to stand far lation of public order, the destruction of property, in advance of public sentiment on this question; and viewed from the stand-point of his party, the Now let us wake from out our sleep before the faand, viewed from the stand-point of his party, the
tal day,

Nor dream such grief and wrong can die in silent

Robinson Crusoe, before the advent of the sava
is the only example of a man whose offences aga
the moral law could be subjective simply, and
objective. He might violate all the laws of his the people must pass through this transition before they can be prepared for any thing higher; and when the advocates of slavery-extension have been routed, and their party prostrated by the Republican party, we may hope to see a party taking a higher antislavery position, advocating the rights of all men, without any qualifying adjective, and without any conscious necessity of cherishing mental reservations.

Objective. He might violate all the laws of his bedipective, ing, might impair the health of his body and the understanding of his mind, but the injury ceased with himself, and went no further. Not so with the member of a family or a tribe, or the inhabitant of a community like a city or a state. He must ask himself at the threshold of every act, What effect is this going to have upon me, and what upon others? Such a question we are now about to ask in behalf of the user of tobacco, and to answer, as far as we are able.

The success of the Republican party is the only as we are able. The success of the Republican party is the only present means of arresting the irresistible spread of slavery into the territories, and the formation of new drink, as one which experience has fairly shown to slavery into the territories, and the formation of new slavery into the territories, and the formation of new slavery into the territories, and the formation of new drink, as one which experience has fairly shown to slave States; it is by no means certain that their be of so formidable a nature that no one, who has one acquired it, can be certain of being able to cast it off at pleasure, and that the student, therefore, who smokes in College, will probably continue to smoke after graduating, we proceed to make our first appeal to the pocket. We address now not those alone whose poverty in this world's good would seem to justify us in so doing, but those, too, who have means to toster half a dozen vices, without serious inconvenience. To the first class we say: one principle, viz., the principle of the spoils of of-fice, can be converted only by rendering the hand that one principle, viz., the principle of the spons of the fice, can be converted only by rendering the hand that this habit will entail upon you, so long as you subfeeds them empty and powerless; and although Mr. mit to its control. Your circumstances peremptorily Seward appears to be a worshipper of the idea of the forbid you to incur such expense, and all your prospective in the forbid you to incur such expense, and all your prospective in the forbid you to incur such expense. manifest destiny of the Union, and its permanency to be beyond all question under any possible circumstances, and that disunion is, therefore, an event morally, politically and physically impossible to transpire, yet the extremists of the North and the South may be indulged with the privilege of contemplating the be indulged with the privilege of contemplating the event as among possibilities, rather than the whole your folly.' To the wealthy class we say ountry shall be crushed beneath the tread of Southern despotism, and the liberty of speech and of the press be denied us by Federal legislation, as it now is by Southern Lynch law.

There are other parts of Mr. Seward's speech which are open to criticism, but we will 'let them slide.'

D. S. G.

JOHN BROWN...NON-RESISTANCE.

Dran Lynch Properties of the wealthy class we say: 'We grant your pecuniary ability to support your appetite for tobacco, though the riches on which you rely are at best uncertain, and may one day 'take to themselves wings.' We arraign you as stewards, before the Lord, of possessions which it is your duty to employ for the benefit of your fellow-men, and which you now throw away in selfish gratification of your animal desires. We hold you sinful in so doing, and answerable to Him who is the God of widows and the fatherless.'

enough to discredit the statement; but had the words, 'will be apt to.' occupied the place of 'will, this ascending scale of crime would have been better able to hold its own. In the spirit, then, of the amendment, we do say that the indulgence of the desire for tobacco is likely to create other desires, and to render us little ecrupulous in satisfying them. Tobacco and liquors are almost inseparable companions, and very naturally, as they both hinge upon the same principle. Charles Lamb, in his well-known Farewell to Tobacco, thus refers to their see the pools upon the floore of recitation rooms, balls, cars, or steamboats. No regard for the dress halls, cars, or steamboats. No regard for the dress

Sooty retainer to the vine!

Bacchus' black servant, negro fine!

Brother of Bacehus, later born! The old world was sure forlorn, Wanting thee, that aidest more The god's victories than, before, All his panthers and the brawls Of his piping bacchanals,

Let us be understood. We do not say, or believe spirits, but that the two characters are oftene united than not. Indeed, knowing that a man wa addicted to the use of liquor, we would confidently assert, in nine cases out of ten, that he was a use of the weed beside. On the other hand, as a me ber of the College Temperance Society, we may be permitted to state that our experience in makin verts has proved the tobacc ser to be the hard est subject, and that we have always shunned approaching him, except as a last resort, knowing that the argument which should make him break the bottle, would also compel him to put out his pipe. Of that third vice, the greatest of the three, which ect, and that we have always shunned ap the argument which should make him break the bottle, would also compel him to put out his pipe. If the repeated intimations and proofs that he is of that third vice, the greatest of the three, which is the twin sister of wine and near of kin to the 'brother of Bacchus,'—which is the greatest problem of social philanthropy, and which, though it exists among us, must be in these pages a vice houses, in factories, in rope-walks, in paper mills, 'without a name,'—we can only hint here. For all the vils wrapped up in it, as well as in drunkenness, the pipe, the cigar, or the cake of tobacco may placent stares the smoker in the face, and says, altered, or anything valuable preserved, — this placent stares the smoker in the face, and says, altered to the scale of tobacco may placent stares the smoker in the face, and says, altered to the same transfer to the scale of tobacco may placent stares the smoker in the face, and says, altered to the same transfer to the familiar warning, 'No smoking allowed here!' inform him that he is dangerous, as well as disagreeable. On wharve, in railroad depots, in warehouses, in factories, in rope-walks, in paper mills,
where the familiar warning, 'No smoking allowed here!'

years of men. This would be the proper place for statistics, if we cared to use them, as we do not. They have been already presented to the readers of this Magazine in a previous number, and need not be repeated here. Spite of the fact that the stomach loathes and rejects the weed, when first forced upon it; that, in the case of children, the swallowing of tobacco has been speedily attended with death; and that the oil of tobacco is well known to be a most powerful and instant poison; — it is the most common thing in the world to hear it said that tobacco is harmless, and not at all to be likened to wine in it effects. We regard the perniciousness of both these substances as established beyond all question; but the thrall to an appetite is always ready thus to deceive himself with a quieting fallacy, which yet does not save him from destruction. So, on the brink of a precipice, one may argue that, if the chasm were solid earth, it could be safely trodden; but let him take the forward s.ep, and the abyes receives him a corpse. Tobacco probably tends to augment every defect in the body, but the nerves are its chief prey, and the special form in which it exhibits itself, at least among us, Americans, is that dreadful foe, paralysis. This it is that pulls down the strong man of a sudden, and relentlessly crushes him into an early grave. Yet, in the matter of shortening life, the effects of tobacco, as of wine, are oftener unseen than seen. This may billustrated by a familiar temperance story.

In a temperance meeting in a nameless town, an old man, hale and hearty, had arisen and said: "My tatistics, if we cared to use them, as

ary was plain, and the audience applauded. Thereupon an older man arose, also sound and vigorous
of health, and stated that he was ninety years of
age, and had been a constant drinker from a child.
And the audience, whose natural desire was thus
favored, applauded still more vehemently than before. The reply of the octogenarian was significant:
'My friend, if you had lived as I have lived, you
would be immortal.'

Thus far, we have endeavored to offer reasons why
a man should abandon the use of tobacco for his
own sake. It remains to consider his relations to
those about him, and to deduce thence additional
incentives to correctness of habit. And if any one
has been inclined to agree with us in some of the
foregoing charges against tobacco, whose use he
foregoing charges against tobacco, whose use he

a single earnest voice against the ruinous habit of those about him, and to deduce thence additional incentives to correctness of habit. And if any one has been inclined to agree with us in some of the foregoing charges against tobacco, whose use he deems baneful even in a single particular, we can done better, perhaps, than to begin at once with the well-worn argument of example. If mankind were so regardful of their own interests as to give over at once the practice of evil, when it was proved to them to be such, there would be no need of this self-same argument. For its employment implies that the person to whom it is addressed admits his practice to be a harmful one, but is willing to accept the personal consequences. Then the argument comes in thus: You admit that the course you are pursuing is misohievous and dangerous. You are willing to risk or to beat the consequences. How is it about your neighbor? will you undertake to be responsible for the injuries that result to him from a similar course? Yet this you must do, if you persist in your ways, for he may have found in you an example for entering upon, or may now have in you as support for continuing in, the practice which you allow to be hurtful. In this view of the case, one ought to cease from the use of tobacco, if he sees that it is calculated to injure another, even in the smallest degree,—as, for instance, in material prosperity, which is relatively but a secondary consideration. Every one, however, can apply this argument to himself, as well as we, or better, and we leave it where it is.

We come now to some of the objectionable fea-

where it is.

We come now to some of the objectionable features of tobacco-using, as seen in our intercourse with others. Every candid smoker must acknowledge himself a public nuisance. In the streets, he poisons the atmosphere for yards behind him, or, at least, taints it with an odor which is offensive to the majority of people. Debarred, not by a sense seemed as far as to send an invitation to the Legis-

thoroughly that it cannot cease shaking until slavery shall die? It cannot be the result of the blood that was shed in the tragedy; for that was but a flea-bite. More violence has often been exhibited, and more human lives sacrificed, without causing any sensation, or exerting any influence in comparison. No; there was something besides violence to John Brown. There was humanity, there was noble unsolfishness, there was true moral courage, which cannot be condemned or ignored because connected with a mistaken and the loss of the satement; but had not logic enough to discredit the statement; but had the words, will be ast to spare them to the abominable weed whose use was learned from the wretched, and more the loss of the words was learned from the wretched, and the loss of the words are weed whose use was learned from the wretched, and the loss of the words are shown the wrotched, and the loss of the tragedy; for that was but a flea-bite. More violence has often been exhibited, and more thumbold the sactive weed whose use was learned from the wretched, and the loss of the words weed whose use was learned from the wretched, and the loss of the weed whose use was learned from the wretched, and the loss of the beastly savages; and I shun all fenale society, as if I weed whose use was learned from the wretched, and the loss of the weed whose use was learned from the wretched, and the loss of the weed whose use was learned from the wretched, and the loss of the weed whose use was learned from the wretched, and the loss of the weed whose use was learned from the wretched, and the loss of the weed whose use was learned from the wretched, be a fine thing to invite the Virginians here, if weed whose use was learned from the wretched, be a fine thing to invite the Virginians here, if weed whose use was learned from the wretched, be a fine thing to invite the Virginians here, if we weed whose use was learned from the wretched, be a fine thing to invite the Virginians here, if we weed whose use was learned from the wretch necessity of being present, in the interests of freedom, at this insupportable, disgusting, ill-smelling performance.

Chewers are, at least in college, less frequent than smokers; but they are, if possible, more filthy. To say nothing of their breath, which greets one's nos trils like a blast from some dank and musty cavern, ing to be obliged to encounter the spittle, which they eject ad libitum and in any direction, and to see the pools upon the floore of recitation rooms, halls, cars, or steamboats. No regard for the dress of man or woman is paid by these dirty fellows, who seem, as Horace Mann said, to be imitating the geography of their country by making miniature lakes and rivers under their feet. Ugh! We take refuge in the Old Testament, and exclaim, 'Wash you: make you clean ! He who renders himself thus offensive to others

He who renders himself thus offensive to others is, if he is conscious of what he does, tyrannous; if not, selfish. Selfish, in being so attentive to his own pleasure as not to regard the rights of others; tyrannous, in deliberately trampling upon those rights, by enforcing submission to his odious behavior. Thus he is, at the same time, a slave to his appetite and a tyrant to his neighbor. For, as Mr. Oelkopf, already quoted, asks:—

'Is he not a slave who cannot live, can never deliberate for freedom, without an indulgence which is called for by no necessity of nature, and is endurable only because of custom? And is he not a tyrant who in this indulgence has no regard for others to whom it is utterly distasteful, but who are bound to his ompany by respect and by circumstances

scattered, or anything valuable preserved,—this place, the cigar, or the cake of tobacco may be, with far too many, entirely responsible.

How can the user of tobacco be a Christian? Can a slave be a Christian? No! not even the slave of violence and brute force, the unwilling bondman. Much less, then, he who willingly takes upon his neck the yoke of servitude to a passion, an appetite, an unclean desire. If it be the boast and badge of a Christian (and who will deny that it is?) to trample what is carnal beneath his feet, and to put away the lusts of the world, how can the user of tobacco assume the name? Worse than an idelater, he worships, not a harmless image of brass or stone, but a great ugly devil, with eyes of fire and breath of smoke, alive and active, full of power to curse and to destroy. Before this master he hastens to prostrate himself in token of complete subjection, yet still lays claim to the title and character of a Christian, the follower of Him who said, 'No man can serve two masters.'

In taking leave of the personal consequences arising from the use of tobacco, what final appeal shall we make to the unhappy victim of that use? If the fact that by it he is made poor, is lowered in the esteem of others, is easily led into temptation and corrupted, and is made a degraded slave, losing at once the name of freeman and of Christian, — if all this does not move him, what more can be advanced? Only this, it seems to us: — to show the dreadful ravages which tohacco makes upon the health and years of men. This would be the proper place for a cigar mything valuable preserved, — this most audibly, if not indignantly, 'Put out that light, sir'! Boston students will remember the fire on Battery Wharf (in '56, we think'), which was bught to in gitter the ignition of a storehouse for cotton by a spark from some laborer's pipe. Similar cases are insumerable. Magna componere parvis, — when walking through the State last summer, with a classmate, we asked permission of a farmer whose that it is ?) to trample ness, the pipe, the cigar, or the cake of tobacco may placard stares the smoker in the face, and says, al-

this does not move him, what more can be advanced?
Only this, it seems to us:—to show the dreadful ravages which tohacco makes upon the health and years of men. This would be the proper place for statistics, if we cared to use them, as we do not the same class of men. And why not? To smoke or to drink implies a loss of self-respect, and who will engage in the actions to which we have referred but those whose self-respect is wanting? We claim, then, we do not. that it is a motive for the student to abandon his

his career, when the thought of the unborn inn In a temperance meeting in a nameless town, an old man, hale and hearty, had arisen and said: 'My friends, I have lived eighty years, and in that time have never tasted a drop of liquor.' The commentary was plain, and the audience applauded. There-incentive can there be to purity of morals than the

### [Boston corr. of the Anti-Slavery Standard.]

country shall be crushed beneath the tread of Southern despoticem, and the liberty of speech and of the
press be denied us by Federal legislation, as it now
is by Southern Lynch law.

There are other parts of Mr. Seward's speech which
are open to criticism, but we will 'let them slids.'

D. S. G.

JOHN BROWN...NON-RESISTANCE.

DEAR LIBERATOR:

DEAR LIBERATOR:

DEAR LIBERATOR:

DEAR LIBERATOR:

DEAR LIBERATOR:

Tit is tream should join at all with the John
Brown sympathiers. If it be so, I am obliged to
confess myself one of the inconsistent party. But
while I do no. I think I am anxious to act understandingly in the matter, and hold myself ready to re
cede from any mistaken position.

Tit is true there was a bloody side to the Harper's
Perry movement, which every non-resistant must conlemm. There is no dispute on the treat of the consideration of the succept the suggestion, and seek to know
out? What is it that has shaken the nation so

To the beginning the stream of an ivitation to the Logista
to the majority of people. Debarred, not by a sense
before the Lord, of possessions which it is your dust
to the majority of people. Debarred, not by a sense
to the majority of people. Debarred, not by a sense
to the majority of people. Debarred, not by a sense
to the majority of people. Debarred, not by a sense
to the majority of people. Debarred, not by a sense
to the majority of people. Debarred, not by a sense
to the majority of people. Debarred, not by a sense
to the majority of people. Debarred, not by a sense
to the majority of people. Debarred, not by a sense
to the majority of people. Debarred, not by a sense
to the majority of people. Debarred, not by a sense
to the majority of people. Debarred, not by a sense
to the majority of people. Debarred, not by a sense
to the majority of people. Debarred, not by a sense
to employ for the benefit of your fell of the same stands of the stand.

The sense of little soft solder applied so for as to send an intribution to the Logista
of the benefit of your fell of the

der to show them than they would us! As if calling one but names, pulling one's nose, and spitting in one's face, were especial reasons for inviting the assulant to dine and take a bed at one's house, in establishment to dine and take a new at one's nouse, in order to show him how much better treatment he would meet with! This Perham, I suppose you know, is a man that gets up Excursions and Gift Enterprise, I believe, into the bargain. You may remember he I believe, into the pargum. 1 ou may remember proposed getting up a party of pleasure to see Jol Brown hanged. The Maryland and Virginia thorities putting a veto upon this festive trip, thought the next best thing was to get the asset the proposed of Virginia and Maryland. thought the near the bled wisdom of Virginia and Maryland to come bled wisdom of Virginia and Maryland to come North. It was all one to him who went, or which way, so that there was a demand for excursion is ets. His impudence certainly entitled him thust of brass, at least in the State House vard. side his brother Defender of the Constitution.

And, talking of him, the Legislature have given the petitioners for the removal of that hideous man of iron' leave to withdraw. Not leave to withdraw the statue, but their petitions. Never mind, we'll try it again another year. It is not in the nature of things that such a monstrosity should insult the good people of the State forever. After the ineffigood people of the State forever. After the inefa-ble meanness of the last pattry Legislature in regard to that statue, there not being a serious remon-strance made against it, and the expenses of the inauguration being volunteered on their ry to the original express understanding of theirs seems not unnatural. It was not to be expected that a legislative body should grow in grace
in a single twelvemonth to such a point as to unde
this heavy burden which its predecesor had bound
on the shoulders of poor old Massachusetts. But
the good time will come, in one was or another.

# DR. CHEEVER'S GREAT WORK The Guilt of Slavery.

CRIME OF SLAVEHOLDING

DEMONSTRATED FROM THE HEBREW AND GREEK SCRIPTURES.

BY REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D.

THIS work embraces an examination of all the passages in the Bible on the subject of Slavery and Slaveholding as a sin against God and man. It contains a thorough analysis of the Mosaic laws of domestic service, as well as of tributary subjection; and of the national history in illustration of the laws. The learned author has spent years of research upon this work, and it is without doubt the ablest effort of his life, and the most thorough demolition of all pro-slovery arguments, based upon the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments.

PRICE, \$1 25. JOHN P. JEWETT AND COMPANY. PUBLISHERS. No. 20 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

6wis

Mrs. Lydia Maria Child's

March 9.

LIFE OF

### ISAAC T. HOPPER

THE DISTINGUISHED QUAKER PHI-LANTHROPIST.

I sone of the most intensely interesting and useful biographies of MODERN TIMES.

His was emphatically

'A TRUE LIPE!

A NEW EDITION. THE TWELFTH THOUSAND

Is just published. No library is complete with rd of this TRUE LIFE-a life spent in deeds of PRICE, \$1 25.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., No. 20 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair-Dyeing. MADAM BANNISTER (formerly Madam Can-MADAM BANNISTER (formerly Madam Charrons and the public, that she has removed to 323 Washington st., and 20 West st.; where will be found her Restorative, the most celebrated in the world, si the prevents hair from turning gray, and produces new in all diseases of the scalp. She stands second to none in Hair-Dyeing and Champooing.

Ladies waited on at their residences, either in or out of town.

out of town.

Hair dressed in the latest style. She can refer to the first people in the cities of Boston, Providence, Worcester, and elsewhere. Come and try for jour-Feb. 24.

> CHARLES HAZELTINE. PIANO-FORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER.

Washington street, and at the Neponset Post-

Mr. H. has permission to refer to Thomas Ryan, Wulf Frice, and their fellow-members of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club: also, to Woodward & Brown, and Wm. Bourne, Piano-Forte makers; B. F. Baker, and W. R. Babcock.

Nov. 4.

# CARPETING.

'All the Year Round!

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

# CARPETING,

285 WASHINGTON STREET,

(NEAR WINTER STREET,)

RECEIVE, by Steamers and Packets from Egg. Carpeting, comprising Wiltons, Velvets, best qualities of Brussels, Tapestries, Three-plys, Ridderminsters, &c., Painted Floor Cloths (of all widths and qualities), Rugs, Mats, Bockings, Feltings, Canton and Cocoa Mattings.

- ALSO -AMERICAN CARPETING. ALL WHICH ARE OFFERED AT

THE LOWEST PRICES,

For each or approved oredit.

ment is nished, taken a H. Sew bly in t City wi Bring tive pe many) of agita Child h

and sla Child w